HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

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[TEN PAGES]
PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Paks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday, 2 p.m.				
9th Jan.	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
16th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
23rd "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
30th "	ORIENTAL	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
6th Feb.	MARMORA	10500	.....	.....
13th "	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
20th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
27th "	ORIENTAL	5294	MOLDAVIA	6777
6th Mar.	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
12th "	PENINSULAR	5294	ARCADIA	6603
19th "	MACEDONIA	10290	.....	.....
26th "	ORIENTAL	5294	AUSTRALIA	6901
2nd Apl.	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
9th "	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6919
16th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5294	MONGOLIA	6950
30th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
7th May	PENINSULAR	5191	CHINA	7912
14th "	MOLDAVIA	9777	.....	.....
21st "	ORIENTAL	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
28th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipto a connecting steamer at Port Said

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 21st November, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
			THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	Marcantetti	28th Jan 1904.
DUMBEA	5,807	Schmitz	25th Feb. 1904.
VILLE DE LA CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	24th Mar. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S.S. "VILLE DE LA CIOTAT," 6,630 tons, Captain Fiaschi, to sail on or about the 8th Jan. 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st Mar. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st May 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 335	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Barbaroich	4,735	14th Feb. 1904

*Will call at Karachi. †Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE,

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 495. Saloon Rs. 300.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at Reduced Fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 48 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA, COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
A STEAMER			29th Feb. 1904

For further particulars regarding Passages Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 8th Jan., 1904, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 4th Jan., 1904, at 10 a.m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KANGRA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 5th Jan., 1904, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KATORIA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 7th January, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S.S. "NOWSHERA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 12th Jan., 1904, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 26th January, (with transhipment at Beira to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Duillimane and Mozambique.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S.S. "SECUNDRA," 2,600 tons, on or about 5th Jan., 1904.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 2nd January, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurances at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,589	O. Canepa	15th Jan. 1904.
R. RUBATTINO	4,639	M. Saporiti	15th Feb. 1904.
D. BALDUINO	4,589	O. Canepa	15th Mar. 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 850; 2nd Class, Rs. 540. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,099	G. Belsito	17th Jan. 1904.
ISCHIA	6,099	D. Maganzini	17th Feb. 1904.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY & HALL LINES, etc.)
JOINT PASSENGER SERVICE.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY:—

From BOMBAY	1st Class. A.		1st Class but without Surgeon or Stewardess. B.		Cargo Boats or 2nd Class. C.	
	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.
	From Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To SUEZ	400	600	320	..	300	..
MARSEILLES	525	800	450	700	390	590
LIVERPOOL	550	850	470	720	420	610
LONDON via MARSEILLES (Overland.)	600	...	525	..	450	..

Class.	Steamers.	Scale Tons.	Commanders.	Sail about 1904.
C.	HADDON HALL	6200	A. Buck	5th Jan.
C.	RYDAL HALL	6200	Foster Curtis	10th Jan.
A.	PROME	3580	F. M'Kay	11th Jan.
C.	WORSLEY HALL	3489	Jones	21st Jan.
A.C.	CITY of ATHENS	8000	Wilson	2nd Feb.
B.	MERTON HALL	4700	Prowse	10th Feb.
C.	ASTON HALL	4350	McFee	24th Feb.
A.	CITY of BOMBAY	6000	Snow	8th Mar.
A.	CITY of OXFORD	6000	Hally	13th Mar.
A.	CITY of VENICE	6200	Kent	24th Mar.
C.	CREWE HALL	4263	Browne	30th Mar.
A.	PROME	3520	F. M'Kay	5th Apl.
C.	HADDON HALL	6200	A. Buck	20th Apl.
A.	CITY of VIENNA	6000	Campbell	30th Apl.
B.	MERTON HALL	4700	Prowse	15th May
C.	EDEN HALL	6200	Haddy	25th May
B.	CITY of PERTH	3427	Morrison	30th May.

The above Steamers SAIL via KARACHI. Surgeon and Stewardess, Electric Light, &c. Special Rates for Missionaries, Planters, Railway Servants, &c.

For Passage and further Particulars, apply to
MESSRS. EDWARD BATES & SONS AGENCY,
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)
Agents:—ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,
BOMBAY.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure
HIROSHIMA MARU	3283	J. Nagao	18th Jan.	20th Jan.
KINSHIU MARU	3851	T. Harrison	31st Jan.	9th Feb.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	1403	K. Kori	4th Feb.	27th Feb

For Freight and Passage apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Navsari Buildings, Fort.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that No CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGES &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

BOMBAY RACES,

THE NOTED HOUSE FOR

SOUVENIRS for Races Run.
SOUVENIRS for Races Won.
SOUVENIRS for Favours Done.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Scarf Pins.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Sleeve Links.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Brooches.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Bracelets.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Pen and Pencil Cases.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Cigar and Cigarette Cases.

BINOCULARS.— "THE VELDT" is the Cheapest Perfect Binocular for the Field. Appearances absolutely subordinated to power. Rs. 26.

BINOCULARS.— "THE FLAMMARION." The Cheapest and most Perfect Binocular, possessing the maximum possible penetrating power in the smallest possible size. Rs. 32.

BINOCULARS.— THE GOERZ TRIEDER PRISMATIC BINOCULAR is the King of all Binoculars. 3 sizes. Rs. 122-8, Rs. 141-4, Rs. 160.

FLY-BACK.— CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder and no watch. From Rs. 20.

FLY-BACK.— CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder combined with watch. From Rs. 65.

FLY-BACK.— DOUBLE or SPLIT CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder but no watch From Rs. 55.

FLY-BACK.— CHRONOGRAPHS in Gold and Silver Cases. From Rs. 95 to Rs. 1,000.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ORDERS FOR

NEW YEAR CAKES

NOW REGISTERED AT

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

N.B.—ALL OUR CAKES WILL THIS YEAR BEAR OUR STAMP.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
BOMBAY.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL FOR DOGS. 2. BISCUITS FOR DOGS. 3. PREPARED FOOD FOR POULTRY.
4. 'NUTRIENT' (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary food) for HORSES and CATTLE.

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal for Dogs, a stable diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes and is *par excellence* the food for puppies.
Rs. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

2. Biscuits for Dogs—An appetising staple diet for sporting and other Dogs.
Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. Prepared Food for Poultry—Will double the profit of laying birds, and quickly increase the weight of birds for the table and is protective against disease.
Rs. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

4. 'Nutrient'—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction, and unequalled, value for maintaining condition Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.
Rs. 3-0 per tin with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

THE POPULAR RESORT.

GREEN'S APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT, BOMBAY.

VISITORS TO BOMBAY
Who wish to ENJOY
A GOOD MEAL,
are recommended to try our
BREAKFAST,
TIFFIN or DINNER,
(Table d'Hote or A la Carté)
Served at
ANY HOUR of the DAY
Till 8-45 P.M.

GREEN'S for Oysters.
GREEN'S for Bacon and Hams.
GREEN'S for Cheese.
GREEN'S for high-class Dinners.

WE RETAIN OUR OLD FRIENDS,
We continue to make new.

HARRIS' WILTSHIRE BACON, CUMBERLAND HAMS,

BARNES & CO.'S OILMEN STORES
Imported fresh every fortnight by P. and O. Mail Steamers.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,

APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.
VICEREGAL CATERERS BY APPOINTMENT.
Entirely under English Management.

EXPANDING WATCH BRACELETS

IN a great variety of Designs, all in 18 carat Gold, fitted with superior quality Keyless Cylinder Movements, guaranteed Time-keepers. Bracelets of the very best workmanship, not liable to get out of order.

		Rs.
No. 1.	18 CARAT GOLD, Plain Watch Bracelet, Cylinder Movement, Plain or Fancy Dial	120
No. 2.	As above; Front Bezel Enamelled	125
No. 3.	As above; HEART SHAPE Watch, with Enamelled Front Bezel, set with fine Oriental Pearls	155
No. 4.	As No 1; Front Bezel set with a row of fine Oriental Pearls	140
No. 5.	As above; Front Bezel set with a row of fine Pearls or Pearls and Turquoises, and also on the Bracelet	160
No. 6.	As above; Front Bezel set with 8 Diamonds and 8 Emeralds, and on Bracelet 2 large Diamonds and 2 Emeralds	445
No. 6.	As above; Front Bezel set with 14 Diamonds and 28 Rubies; 4 large Diamonds and 2 Rubies on Bracelet	550
No. 7.	HORSE SHOE Watch Bracelet, set with 6 large Rubies and 4 Diamonds; on Bracelet 16 Rubies and 6 Diamonds	545
No. 8.	VERY SUPERIOR Bracelet Watch, with LEVER Movement; Front Rim set with Rubies and Diamonds of the best water	600

TERMS: CASH OR V. P. P.

THE WEST END WATCH CO.,

11, HORNBY ROAD,
Opposite General Post Office,
BOMBAY.

McDOWELL & CO'S, LIMITED,

"LIGHT OF ASIAS"

AND

"BAHADUR BOUQUETS"

SHOULD BE COMPARED WITH

REAL HAVANAHS

COSTING FOUR TIMES THE PRICE !!

Order a Sample Box containing 6 "Light of Asias" and 6 "Bouquets" costing Annas Fourteen free anywhere in India,

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS,

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES
FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.
Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month. Special Reduction in Prices for the Season only. MACARONI, at 5 ans. lb. and VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTE, ans. 6 lb. or a box holding 10 lbs. nett at Rs. 3.
LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, HAZELNUTS, and CHESTNUTS, Muscatel Raisins, Naples Figs, Italian Lemons and Oranges, and fresh Grapes.
MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA., CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.
Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article,—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

RETURN VISIT OF THE

HENRY DALLAS'

MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY.

The DALLAS COMPANY, having unexpectedly secured the Novelty Theatre for a further period of FOUR NIGHTS, have decided to produce the following pieces :—

TO-NIGHT,

MONDAY, 4TH JANUARY,

"THE GEISHA."

TUESDAY, 5TH JANUARY,

"THE FRENCH MAID."

WEDNESDAY, 6TH JANUARY,

"THE MIKADO,"

PRICES OF ADMISSION :

Orchestra Stalls	Rs. 4
Dress Circle	„ 3
Pit Chairs	„ 2
Gallery	„ 1

Plan of Seats at SOUNDY & CO.

THE GRAND INDIAN CIRCUS AND ROYAL MENAGERIE.

AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

OUR GREATEST VICTORY.

H. H. SIR DESAI, of Savantwadi, patronized the Grand Indian Circus last Friday, the 1st instant ; was much pleased with the skill of the Company, and presented a Gold Medal and a Silver Flower Vase to Prof. MORE.

TENT PACKED EVERYWHERE.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT !

MIRTH, MERRIMENT and REAL AMUSEMENT.

Do not therefore lose this golden opportunity.

ESPLANADE, oppo. Elphinstone H. School.

From MONDAY to SATURDAY next, Special Coupons will be issued with all Tickets and the Ticket holders will have the opportunity to compete for the first and second prize for Gold and Silver Watches on SATURDAY, the 9th inst.

SUNDRI, THE LARGEST PERFORMING ELEPHANT, introduced in the arena by Prof. MORE.

The docility of Pony Bichwa while the massive animal passes her huge legs over it, and a hoard of other amusements. The DARING ACT of Familiarity with the Panther.

Daring Wrestling with the ROYAL BENGAL TIGER in the Arena by a well-known Gymnast AND A VARIETY of ACROBATIC AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

POPULAR PRICES :—Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1, and As. 8.

SEATS RESERVED AT SOUNDY & Co., Fort.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

CARRIAGE AND WAGON DEPARTMENT.

WANTED, for the above a FOREMAN, for the Machine at Fitting Shop. Salary Rs. 325 rising to Rs. 400 per mensem.

Also a FOREMAN, for the Carriage and Wagon Underframe Building and Repair Shop. Salary Rs. 325, rising to Rs. 400 per mensem.

Also a COACH PAINTER, Salary Rs. 200 rising to Rs. 300 per mensem.

Applications in writing, from Europeans only (enclosing copies of certificates) addressed to the SUPERINTENDENT, Carriage and Wagon Department, Lilooah will be received up to 15th January, 1904.

Lilooah, 20th December, 1903.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on a date to be hereafter fixed, if not previously disposed of by private contract :—That valuable property known as "THE MAHAL" in the Grant proper, held under a Government Grant, and the four adjacent villages of Lachhiwala, Hanswala, Dolwala and Calsarpani.

The total area of the property is 5,755 acres more or less which amount 2,057 acres are under Lease.

Full particulars may be obtained from LESLIE and HINDE, Solicitors, No. 13, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta, and from Colonel HARRISON, MARKHAM GRANT, Postal address Lachhiwala P. O., Eastern Dehra Dun, United Provinces, Telegraph address Dalwala O. R. H. and offers for the purchase of the property will be considered by the former.

BOMBAY 4TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 9TH JANUARY, 1904.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P. M., on MONDAY, 4th January, 1904.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Morland Road, Byculla, 30th December, 1903.

BOMBAY RACES.

WEDNESDAY 10TH, SATURDAY 13TH, MONDAY 15TH, WEDNESDAY 17TH, and SATURDAY 20TH FEBRUARY, 1904.

OWNERS are reminded that SECOND ENTRIES CLOSE on TUESDAY, 5th January, 1904.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Morland Road, Byculla, 30th December, 1903.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

BETWEEN 15th December, 1903, and 15th January 1904, the undersigned will be glad to ISSUE TICKETS to KARACHI and BACK at the following rates :—

FIRST CLASS RETURN	Rs. 60
SECOND CLASS RETURN	„ 30

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, B. I. S. N. Co., Ld.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY to the Army Clothing Department, Bengal, during the year 1904-05, of the following articles :—

1. Cloth, Flannel, Patties, White and Khaki Drill, Webbing, Khaki Cotton Braid, Woollen Bats, Cotton Drawers, &c. These articles are required to be of bona-fide Indian manufacture.
2. Leather articles such as Gymnasium and Magazine Shoes, Gaiters, Spur Straps, &c.
3. Gold Laces, Cords, Badges, &c.
4. Purchase of Cloth Cuttings, Sweepings, Oil Packing Material, Iron Hooping and Waste Paper.

Tenders will be opened at 3 p.m., on the 30th January, 1904. Any further information and forms of Tenders can be obtained and sealed patterns inspected at the Army Clothing Factory, Alipore.

H. R. MARRETT, Lieut.-Colonel,
Superintendent, Army Clothing, Bengal.

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE, LUCKNOW,

AND

LA MARTINIERE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL,

KHURSHAED MUNZIL
LUCKNOW.

THE SCHOOL YEAR BEGINS 7TH JANUARY,

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TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 12th and 13th January, 1904, for the ELECTION of CHAIRMAN.

THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 26th and 27th January, 1904, for the ELECTION of DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.

The BALLOT BOX will be OPEN at the Offices of the CHAMBER from 10 a.m. till 4 p.m., on each of the above days.

By Order of the Committee,
FREDERICK NOEL-PATON,
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Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 4th January, 1904.

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MANAGING DIRECTOR.

Mr. D. KING

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ " " minimum monthly balances

at the option of Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	5 per cent.
" 1 Year	4½ "
" 6 Months	4 "
" 3 "	3 "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS, Agent.

Calcutta, 30th September, 1903.

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They are the acme of comfort and very strong
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Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE of Stock-in-trade of the partnership business carried on in the name of Khakeeboy Padumsey of Very Valuable and Rich Chandeliers, Pier-glasses, Furnitures, &c.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esquire, Receiver appointed by the High Court, in Suit No. 834 of 1901, Ahmedbhoy Meherallibhoy vs. Cassumalli Meherallibhoy and others, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell on the premises by Public Auction, in convenient lots, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th inst., at 3 p.m. the stock-in-trade consisting of rich chandeliers, pier glasses, bracket mirror fairy lights, table ornaments, chandelier and lamp fittings, pictedware, cutlery, glassware, Chinaware, earthenware, hall carpets, lamps, drawing-room sofas and chairs, bentwood chairs, flagstaffs, shop furniture, &c., lying in the shop at Kalbadevi, No. 250.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 4th January, 1904.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 21, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT FIRST BHOIWADA STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th instant at 4 p.m. Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the owners the following valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land together with the tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate at and on the north of the 1st Bhoiwada Street of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and six-two square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 5298, Street Nos. 24—26 and 28, and bounded on or towards the east by the property of Thaker Khimjee Bhiwa and now of Nursey Morar, on or towards the west by the property formerly of Khatri Gordhan Ghelia and now of Jamsedas Giga, on or towards the north by a sweeper's passage beyond it by the property of Hargowandas Kuber, and on or towards the south by the said First Bhoiwada Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 4th January, 1904.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

Household furniture, such as marble top table and cabinets, and dressing table, dining table, settee, and easy chairs, cupboards, chest of drawers, Gladstone bags, National type writer, and Austrian new safe on stands,

2 bales 28S English woollen blankets and rugs,

The property of a Parsee gentleman—teakwood dining table in 4 pieces to seat 20 persons suitable for a club or a large family, made to order, large size 6 per made grain jars marble table, set of settees and chairs lined tapestry, marine barometer,

1 weighing chair,

By order of the Administrator-General the following gold and silver ornaments and utensils belonging to the estate of the late Khunbai Bhiwa Langra, viz., gold kudee, finger rings, pattinaglay, ear ornaments set with small pearls, boogdee, doorlapan, mungotas, kakni, bangles, gathla, head and neck ornaments, earrings, silver tora, largree, bangles, waist and neck chains, copper and brass utensils wooden boxes table, cupboard, copper and brass toys, wearing apparel, etc,

AT 2 P. M.

Several lady's and gent's bicycles by different makers,
1 second hand rubber-tyred victoria,
1 second-hand victoria,
1 strong-built double-seated brougham,
1 strong-built office shigram,

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

By order of the Trustees to the Estate of Esa Haji Abubakar and Esa Haji Abubakar and Co, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Bank Street, Fort, near the Bombay Bank, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant at 1 p.m. following fancy goods suitable for presents consisting of plated ware in variety, dressing bags, companions, centrepieces' bronze figures and clocks, wall clocks, Carriage clocks, fancy glassware, terracotta figures, phonograph, musical boxes ect.

The property is now on view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT CAMATIPOORA 6TH STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 7th instant at 4 p.m, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Dhurma Teckchund, the surviving partner of Teckchand Jodha and Co, the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the legal heirs and representatives of the deceased mortgagors, Seker Julloo Yenkuty and younger Julloo Yenkuty Argul, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of possession mortgage, dated the 23rd day of February, 1894, the following landed property, viz:—

All that pieces of Government ground with the dwelling-house and premises situated at Camatipoora 6th Street, in the sub-district of Bombay, assessed by Municipality under street No. 73, E Ward No. 1622, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2933, new No. 10316, new survey No. 6269, and the ground containing by admeasurement 41 and six-ninths square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the house of Lingoo Nurseo, on the west by the house of Rajuna Nurseo, on the north by the sweeper's passage, on the south by the Camatipoora 6th Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Wilderness Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable French-polished teakwood and black-wood dining, drawing, office and bed-room furniture made to order after the owner's special design, glassware and crockeryware, Cottage piano by Brooklyn Piano Co., of London. Pianola, with music first-rate mahogany, full size three-slate billiard table with improved vulcanized rubber cushions, by Cox and Yeman, with balls, cues marking board, and six light duplex K. O. brass hanging lamp, etc., complete. American extra large size roll top office desk, table ornaments, standing and bracket K. O. lamps jail-made coir matting, a large collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, etc, the property of F. M. COLEMAN Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 4th January, 1904.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF IVORY,

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs, MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction at 3rd Bhoiwada Street, near Bhuleshwar, in Mr. Choonilal Laljee's place of business or Pehadi and by his order and on account and at the risk of Alibhoy Yarbhoy Maniar—

One lot ivory chuttas,
One lot ivory pollies,

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 4th January, 1904.

NOTES,

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND

POLICY

BY

TODARMAR,

Price Re. 1, Postage half-anna

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 51, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIUM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

CHRISTIE—Dec 13, at The Bungalow, Ewell, Surrey, wife of A H Christie, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CLAYTON—HOLLAND-THOMAS—Dec 10, at Christ Church, Victoria Street, L H Clayton, of the Straits Settlements Civil Service, to Winifred, daughter of the late L Holland-Thomas.

CLOTHIER—BROWN—Dec 16, at Brompton Oratory, H W Clothier, of H M Dockyard, Portsmouth, to Emily Margaret Brown (widow of the late Lieut H G Brown, Indian Army, Malwa Bhil Corps), daughter of R P Brunton, of Bombay.

DUCKETT—WILSON—Dec 10, in London, J S Duckett, late 9th Lancers, to Laura Penrose, daughter of the late Col C Hayter, C B.

PEAKE—THOMPSON—Dec 12, at St Michael's Chester Square, W Peake, D D S, to Hilda Constance, daughter of Lieut-Col J S Thompson V D.

SALVESEN—MILLER—Dec 10, at Belmonth Church, Hillhead, Glasgow, Major C E Salvesen, R E, to Agnes Wingate, daughter of the late R Miller.

DEATHS.

BABY—Dec 19, at Poplar Grove, Shenherd's Bush Road, W, Clare Julie, daughter of Col D A Baby, aged 38.

BAYLY—Dec 11, at Seaton, Devon, widow of Capt V T Bayly.

BINNEY—Dec 14, at Fairfield, East Grinstead, widow of the Right Rev H Binney, fourth Bishop of Nova Scotia.

BOWEN—Dec 10, at Berlin, Major-Gen G B Bowen, late Madras Staff Corps.

DEVEREUX—Dec 10, at Queen's Place, Windsor, Alderman Sir J Devereux, Kt, J P, aged 87.

OUTRAM—At Clach-na-Faire, Pitlochry, N B, on the 12th inst, Jane Anne, wife of Sir Francis B Outram, Bart, aged 65.

SHAW-STEWART—Dec 10, at Ardgowar, Renfrewshire, Sir M R Shaw-Stewart, of Greenock and Blackhall, seventh Bart, aged 77.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CRAWFORD—December 28, at Ootacamund, the wife of Major F J Crawford, M D, of a son.

NICKELS—December 21, at Sedborough, Mussorie, the wife of Thomas Nickels, Barrister-at-law, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

PALMER—MASON—December 23, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev C G Stokes, assisted by the Ven. Canon A G Luckman, Frederick Palmer, Chief Engineer to the Calcutta Port Commissioners, to Florence Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr and Mrs John Elliot Mason, of San Francisco, U S A.

PRATT—ELLIOTT—December 24, at Wesleyan Church, Sudder street, Calcutta, by Rev C Allen Clough, Thomas Robert Pratt Manager, Davidson and Co, Ltd, Engineers, Calcutta, to May Dalrymple, second daughter of T Sizar Elliott, Sydney, N S W.

DEATHS.

FERREE—December 24, at Dhubri, Assam, Dorothy, aged 15 months, younger daughter of W F Perree, Indian Forest Service.

WILLIAMS—December 19, at Namdang Margherita, John Thomas Williams of the Colliery Department, Assam Railways and Trading Co Ld, aged 35 years.

IN MEMORIAM.

PALLISER—In ever tender memory of my beloved wife, Mary Emma (Minnie), taken suddenly from me after a few days' illness at Jacobabad, Sind, on 3rd January, 1903—God's Will be done.

PALLISER—In ever loving memory of our darling Mother, taken from us very suddenly at Jacobabad, Sind, 3rd January, 1903. May, Mildred and Edith.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h 34m. Sun sets, 5h. 35m. High water, 0-6m., 11-57a. Low water, 6-3m., 5-53a.

Meeting of Parsee Justices of the Peace, Sir Jamsetjee Institution, 5-15 p.m.

Novelty Theatre, Mr. Henry Dallas's Comedy Company.

Indian Circus, Esplanade, 9 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Aden and, Barbora, per R. I. M. s. s. Hardinge, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 2 p.m., to-morrow.

BITTEN BY A COBRA.—Hurry Bhiva, a mill-hand aged forty, while picking up loose cotton in the Tricumdas Mill at Ferguson Road, on Thursday, was bitten by a cobra and died within a couple of hours.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Premji Hirji, a Hindu carpenter aged about thirty-five years while at work at the new offices of Messrs. William Watson and Company, under construction in Hornby Road received serious injury to his head by a piece of bamboo forming a portion of the scaffolding accidentally falling on him. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he was found to be suffering from fracture of the skull. He died on the following day.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN A QUARRY HOLE.—Tanoo Bhiwa, aged thirty, a labourer employed in a quarry hole at Elphinstone Road, met with a fatal accident, on Friday morning. It appears that Tanoo was standing on a ledge removing loose stones with a crow bar when a portion of the side of the quarry gave way, precipitating him into the hole. A number of stones fell on him, causing him serious injuries. He was extricated from his plight by other labourers and was about to be conveyed to a hospital, when he died.

NOTES FROM BHOWNAGAR.—Our Bhownagar correspondent writing on Friday, says:—Friday and Saturday last were marked by severe cold when the thermometre stood at 44° People say that such cold weather has not been experienced here before.—A Rajput who was charged with administering dhatura to a fellow passenger with intent to rob him, has been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.—Another similar case has occurred in which the budmash has been committed to the Sessions, there being two previous records against him.—A fire occurred in a Saw Mill in Bhownagar on Wednesday night. It was extinguished before much damage was done.

SACRILEGE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Sub-Inspector Secundar Khan of the Criminal Investigation Department charged Hooseinkhan Mahomed Khan, a Mahomedan, and Bala Luximon, a Hindu, with stealing silver vessels, valued at Rs. 300 from the Church in Thana. The police enquiries showed that the accused were attempting to dispose of the vessels at Duncan Road, Bombay, on Thursday last, when they were arrested by the detective police. The accused then made a statement and subsequently it was ascertained that the vessels were the property of the Church in Thana, whence they were stolen on the 21st December. Superintendent Sloane who has been investigating the case, applied for and obtained a remand to enable him to recover further property.

THE PENSIONERS' FETE.

THE annual Christmas treat to the pensioners, their wives, and children came off on Saturday evening, at the Town Hall, and was heartily enjoyed by those for whose benefit it was held. The Durbar Room was elegantly decorated with flags and buntings, while the organ platform was beautified with flower plants in pots, in the midst of which stood a huge Chirstmas tree, resplendent all round with eighty prizes—dolls, toys, and fancy articles—suitable for presentation to children. Lieut. Colonel C. M. T. Western, Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay District, the honorary secretary to the fete committee of ladies and gentlemen, who was responsible for all the arrangements made for the treat, was most assiduous in making the event a successful one. With loving hands and a willing heart he entered upon his task, and its execution did him much credit. Shortly after 4 o'clock, the pensioners, with their wives and children, arrived at the Town Hall, and the afternoon entertainment started with the children going through a programme of races at the rear of the Town Hall. A Band was in attendance and played selections of music. The winners of the races were awarded prizes of small sums of money. At the conclusion of the sports, tea was provided for the families of the pensioners in one part of the large hall, and 175 women and children did justice to the good things provided for them. About 6 o'clock the children gathered round the organ platform; and the work of demolishing the Chirstmas tree began. At the conclusion of the prize-distribution, the pensioners, numbering 34, sat down to a capital dinner provided for them in the Durbar Room. It was heartily enjoyed; and thanks were proposed to the committee of management and their zealous honorary secretary, Lieut.-Colonel Western, for all the trouble they had been pleased to take on behalf of the veterans. Dancing commenced soon after and was kept up till the playing of the National Anthem.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying this "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

MR. ASTON'S TEAM VS. ALIGARH COLLEGE (P. AND P.).

The match between Mr. Aston's team and Aligarh College (P. and P.) was continued on the Bombay Gymkhana ground on Saturday and resulted in an easy victory for the visitors by ten wickets. Mr. Aston's team who had lost three good wickets the previous evening for 51 runs continued their innings and mainly owing to De Saram, the Ceylon player, who contributed 60, were able to run up the respectable score of 164. De Saram's innings could hardly be called a clean one as he gave three distinct chances, but taking into consideration the fact that he was batting with an injured hand his display was a praiseworthy one. He made some beautiful off-drives and is one of the strongest players on the off-side we have seen in India. Powell was the only other batsman who reached double figures in the first innings on the second morning after Lieut. Wilson's dismissal. The latter's display was certainly second in merit to De Saram's and his 26 was a most useful contribution. Being 171 runs behind Mr. Aston's team had to follow-on, but before dealing with their second innings special mention must be made of Shafkat Hussain's bowling in the first innings. He sent down 17 overs for 25 runs, five of which were maidens and captured five wickets, four of them clean-bowled. He kept a splendid length throughout and varied his pace with great judgment. He completely beat the batsmen time after time and was exceedingly unlucky in not taking more wickets. Ali Hasan bowled 13 overs for 48 runs and one wicket, but hurt his right hand fielding and did not bowl much on the second day. He is gradually getting back his old command over the ball. Akram proved a useful bowler towards the finish and captured the last three wickets for 14 runs. Mr. Aston's team did better in their second innings, seven men reaching double figures and the total being 180 or just 9 runs on. Brander made 20 quickly and Wilson batted some time for 13 with Hood who played the stonewaller's game to perfection. The feature of the innings was the sound defensive cricket shown by Cadogan who was in for nearly an hour and a half for his 32. The principal partnership in the innings was when he was joined by DeSaram, the two putting in 50 runs before both were bowled by Shafkat. Cadogan is a very useful bat and when in proper form, which he hardly is at present, will be one of the best men in the Presidency. DeSaram again played good cricket for his 28 and the more we see of this left-hander the more are we impressed with his ability as an all round cricketer. Carroll, the Presidency player, played lively cricket for his 32 and Aston played a defensive game for his 11, not out, an innings which with Coombs' 13 was mainly responsible for the side, being able to save the innings defeat. Shafkat again bowled well, though suffering from fever, capturing four wickets for 47 runs, and got a lot of work on some of his slower balls. Abdul Mughni, too, bowled remarkably well, taking five wickets for 53 runs. This match ends the Aligarh College team's tour in Bombay and reviewing their performances during the past ten days we must say that in India we have never known a finer all-round club team. There may be teams representative of presidencies, provinces, and communities, such as the Parsees, perhaps strong enough to lower the colours of a past and present Aligarh College team, though we are not all convinced on this point, but there is certainly no club team in India that could claim to be equal in all departments of the game to the Aligarhians. Their batting is much stronger than we were aware of before seeing them. They have five men who in the run-getting department have hardly any superiors among native contemporary cricketers. Ahsan-ul-Huk, Razzak, Mascod, Syed Mahomed, and Ali Husan, the batsmen in question, are all absolutely first-class in the Indian acceptation of the term and there are many good judges of the game who think that all five would with good coaching after a few weeks become quite first-class. Ahsan-ul-Huk is already considered a good enough batsman for first-class cricket and two others at least—Razzak and Masood—so impressed no less an authority than Ranjitsinhji that he made the statement that they had very little to learn and if he could take them in hand for ten days or a fortnight they would be good enough for any team. We wonder how many other native batsmen there are that Ranjitsinhji would care to single out for similar praise? The strength of the team, however, does not lie in excellence in any particular department of the game, but rather in all-round proficiency. Eight of the team can bowl and two of them when in form have no equals in India. Ali Hasan and Shafkat Hussain have for several years been regarded as quite first-class, and though we were unfortunately not permitted to see the first-named in anything like his true form—he was, indeed, quite out of practice—no mistake has been made about Shafkat's ability. Batsmen who have played against him in Bombay have been unanimous in describing him as possessed of all the essentials that go to make a first-class bowler. During the greater portion of his stay in Bombay he was suffering from fever, which kept him out of the test match and prevented him doing himself justice in the match against the Hindus and he had to bowl on wickets which would have seen most bowlers at a disadvantage so perfect were they, yet in spite of these drawbacks he met with wonderful success. With a bowler of his class available to replace the Parsee trundler, Mehta, the Committee which has in hand the arrangements to send a native team to England next spring need not have any fears about the strength of the attack. He is likely to be far more destructive on English wickets than Mehta and is, in our opinion, a better bowler than the latter. Ali Husan, who a year ago, was considered the best bowler in India, is at present dead out of form through want of practice. His loss of form is, of course, only temporary, so no great importance need be attached to his comparative failure in Bombay. His value to the Indian team is enhanced by the fact of his being such a good bat and he should make plenty of runs in England. Masood besides being a fine free scoring bat is a very useful change bowler and an excellent field. The fielding of the team was smart and clean, nearly every member of it being able to pick the ball up without fumbling it and return it smartly to the wicket. Besides Masood, Ahsan-ul-Hak, Razzak, Said Mahomed, Ali Husain, and Shawkat Ali all shone in this department, Shawkat Ali at point, to single any of them out for special mention, was very good.

Bombay cricketers have thoroughly enjoyed their games with the Aligarhians who throughout the tour have played with all the keenness and sportfulness of true cricketers. Their visit to Bombay ought to give a much-needed stimulus to Mahomedan cricket. We append the full scores of the last match of the tour:—

MR. ASTON'S TEAM.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Capt Hon A H I Hood, b Shafkat	8	c Ahsan, b Mughni	6
Lieut G C Brander, b Shafkat	21	b Mughni	20
Lieut Wilson R N, b Abdul Mughni	23	b Masood	13
Lieut Hon G W S Cadogan, b Ali Hasan	1	b Shafkat	32
Mr D L De Saram, b Salom	60	b Shafkat	28
Mr S N Powell, c Shawkat, b Akram	24	b Abid Hussain	10
Lieut B M Carroll, c Said, b Shafkat	5	b Mughni	32
Mr J S Milne, b Shafkat	5	b Mughni	2
Mr A H S Aston, b Shafkat	4	not out	11
Mr E E Coombs, b Akram	0	b Mughni	13
Mr J L Ainsworth, b Akram	0	b Shafkat	1
Mr Phagoo Ram, not out	0	b Shafkat	3
Extras	10	Extras	22
Total	164	Total	180

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st Innings.	O.	R.	M.	W.	2nd Innings.	O.	R.	M.	W.
Ali Hasan	13	48	1	1		...	...	...	...
Shafkat Hussain	17	25	5	5		13½	47	1	4
Masood Ahmed	9	25	3	0		6	18	1	1
Abdul Mughni	6	24	1	1		15	53	0	5
Salom	3	17	0	1		3	9	0	0
Akram	4·1	14	0	3		12	15	0	0
Abid Hussain	..	..	..	..		5	16	1	1

ALIGARH COLLEGE (P. & P.)

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr Ahsan-ul-Hak, c Phagoo Ram, b Nanak Ram	104	c sub, b Phagoo Ram	5
Mr Masood Ahmed, b Phagoo Ram	19	not out	0
Mr Akram, c de Saram, b Nanak Ram	53	not out	6
Mr Abid Hussain, c Cadogan, b Coombs	13		
Mr Razzak, l-b-w, Ainsworth	40		
Mr Said Mahomed, c Powell, b Phagoo Ram	31		
Mr Ali Hasan, l-b-w, Phagoo Ram	4		
Mr Shawkat Ali, b Phagoo Ram	0		
Mr Mughni Abiul, b Phagoo Ram	0		
Mr Nazir Beg, c Ainsworth, b B M Carroll	13		
Mr Shafkat Hussain, b Carroll	0		
Mr Salom, not out	10		
Extras	45	Extra	1
Total	335	Total for 1 wkt	12

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st Innings.	O	R	M	W	2nd Innings.	O	R	M	W
Phagoo Ram	30	109	9	5		2	7	1	1
De Saram	11	36	4	0		1	4	0	0
Coombs	12	31	5	1		0	0	0	0
Ainsworth	15	33	4	1		0	0	0	0
Milne	8	31	0	0		0	0	0	0
Nanak Ram	8·5	38	1	2		0	0	0	0
Carroll	3	16	1	2		0	0	0	0

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 18TH DECEMBER.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Peninsular, Capt. A. G. Cubitt, R. N. R., arrived in harbour on Saturday afternoon with the English Mails of the 18th Dec. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Argall Capt
Dawson Mr D
Savage Lieut M B
Ghain Mr M A
Karim Mr Abdul
Rusel Mrs and child
Lowe Mr Mrs and infant
Mrs Russell's
Clark Mr
Kinch Mr and Mrs

FROM MARSEILLES.

Osmaston Mr and Mrs and 2 infts
Friedheim Mr
Hannay Capt
Cox Mr
Connell Mr and Mrs
Roddis Mr F
Northrup Miss
Russel Mr P
Dawson Mr C
Horn Mr
Mitchell Capt Mrs and Miss
Gordon Mr
Ingham Mr W T
Bedwill Mr and Mrs
Monins Mrs and Miss
Cobbald Miss
Sauer Mr
Bourne Lt
Allen Mr
Peters Miss
Pool Miss
Arbuthnot Maj
Jens Mrs child and infant
Reddie Mrs
Hall Mr J H
Birrell Mr
Ficklands Mr H
Watson Mr G
Lamond Mr W
McElroy Miss
London Mr P
Russell Mr H
Gunion Mrs
Irvine Miss

FROM SUEZ.

Slater Tuns Mrs child & infant
Deeffitt Sgt Instr and Mrs
Powell Sgt Mrs and Mrs
Compson Sgt Mrs and infant
Taylor Private
Higton Corpl

FROM PORT SAID.

Look Mr and Mrs
Stewart Mr D
McArthur Mr
Transopols Mr and Mrs
Faled Mr A L
Krasniski Caint

FROM ADEN.

Dinshaw Mr and Mrs child
Barlow Capt
Lal Mohd Futch Mohd

FROM GIBRALTER—Fallert Mr I M W

FROM MALTA—Allen Lt

H. H. THE NIZAM IN BOMBAY.

HIS HIGHNESS Asaf Jah Muzaffar-ul-Mamalik Nizam-ul-Mulk Nizam-ud-Dowlah Mir Sir Mahabub Ali Khan Bahadur Fateh Jung, G. C. S. I., of Hyderabad (Deccan), whose visit to this city has been long looked forward to, arrived in Bombay on Saturday by a special train and alighted at the Victoria Terminus. His Highness has brought with him a large number of the ladies of his zenana, while amongst the members of the staff and the other officials of the State, who accompanied him to Bombay, were Colonel Afsur-ul-Mulk, Nawab Nizam-ud-Dowlah, Nawab Moulvi Ahmed Hoosein, Captain Mehir Jung, Hakim Abdur Razak Sahib, Nawab Lukman-ud-Dowala, Afzul Nawaz Jung, Nusser Nawaz ud-Dowalah, Nazim-ul-Mulk, Tipu Khan Bahadur, and Lieutenant Gardner. The arrangements for the alighting of his Highness were made at the instance of Syid Sardar Alikhan of the Watson Hotel, who was present at the station with his two brothers. Platform No. 6, where the special conveying the Nizam was to be drawn up, was made gay with festoons and flags. A considerable portion of the platform was carpeted and lounges and chairs were arranged for the accommodation of those intending to be present to receive his Highness. A part of the siding in continuation of the platform towards the north was partitioned off for the purpose of detraining the ladies of the zenana. The station staff and the railway police had made excellent arrangements to keep the platform clear of the crowd of people who had gathered about the station. A detachment of bodyguard dressed in scarlet uniforms, belonging to his Highness, was drawn up at the north end of the platform for escort duty. A carriage drawn by four horses with outriders was kept in readiness for his Highness, while about thirty carriages were provided to convey the ladies of the zenana and their attendants from the station to the bungalows specially rented and furnished for them. The special train arrived at half-past 11 o'clock—thirty minutes before the scheduled time—and was drawn up at the platform. There were very few gentlemen present at the station to receive the ruling Chief of the Deccan and the chairs and sofas remained unoccupied. This was probably due to the special desire of his Highness to keep the arrival private. After the train was brought to a stand still, orders were promulgated that his Highness and the zenana would alight at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The train was thereupon shunted down to the siding where the arrangements for the detraining of the zenana had been made. The chairs, sofas and carpets were soon removed from the platform. The saloon occupied by his Highness as well as those containing the zenana had their windows screened. At 5 o'clock the ladies of the zenana alighted under the supervision of his Highness and were conveyed in closed carriages to their residence. The Nizam then got into the carriage-and-four and drove to his bungalow "Cosy Corner," at Nepean Sea Road, escorted en route by his bodyguard. The road from Nepean Sea Road leading up to "Cosy Corner" was lighted on Saturday night with Kitson lamps, while the whole of the garden attached to the bungalow was brilliantly illuminated with multi-coloured lamps. His Highness intends to stay in Bombay for about ten weeks. A salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the Saluting Battery at noon on Saturday to announce the arrival of the Nizam.

AVESTA AND BIBLE.

The Rev. H. McNeile gave a public lecture on the Dual Principle in the Avesta and the Bible on Saturday evening, at the Christian Mission Society's Rooms, Grant Road.

The following is a summary of the lecture:—In his "History of the Parsees" Mr. Karaka quotes with approval Dr. Haug's statement that Zoroastrianism is purely monotheistic in theology but dualistic in philosophy, the two primeval spirits are called "two creators and "two masters," but there is no dualism." There is some confusion here and some confusion is to be found also in the Avesta itself. It is inconceivable as a thesis that (1) there may have been two creators one evil and the other good; or (2) there was one only creator but through deficiency of goodness or of power or of wisdom he failed to produce a creation permanently free from evil; or (3) there was one only creator who designed and has been carrying on a creation which will rise through suffering to a perfection that could not otherwise have been attained. The Bible emphatically repudiates the two former and teaches this last belief. It explains that evil was allowed to enter this world for manifestation of mercy on the part of God, for exercise of faith on the part of man, for the attainment finally of the joy of victory, and for instruction to the whole intelligent creation. One book the book of Job, expressly raises the question as to why suffering comes on a good man. Four answers are given. Three of Job's friends say his sufferings are the consequence of his sin; it is punitive. Job denies this and maintains that the reason is unknown; it is mysterious. A fourth friend makes it a matter of spiritual training; it is disciplinary. Lastly, God himself speaks, rebukes the three friends and announces that there are other creatures in view beyond the range of Job's understanding; his suffering is didactic. The previous entrance of evil into the spirit world is shrouded in mystery; Jesus Christ speaks of it as within his knowledge, but he has not seen fit to explain it to us. The Avesta knows nothing of all this Biblical teaching and hesitates between the

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The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1904.

THE NATIVES OF NYASALAND.

THE proper study of mankind being man, Mr. H. L. Duff, of the British Central Africa Administration, devotes an important section of his book, "Nyasaland under the Foreign Office" to a consideration of the physical and moral qualities of the people of that territory. In Nyasaland, as in India, Europeans are mere birds of passage. The marvellous adaptability of civilized peoples to surroundings the most extremely different has often been remarked. But then, says Mr. Duff, it is only the mature man who can thus adapt himself. His young progeny cannot. In a torrid climate English infants either die or grow up delicate and even their parents live a more or less artificial existence, mitigating discomforts by every device that experience can suggest or mechanical ingenuity can carry into execution—most of which, he might have added, India has taught them. But the native! Nobody can fail to be struck with the robust bodily development of the native generally, says Mr. Duff. Their capacity for endurance is very great. Thirty miles between sunrise and sunset with a load of sixty pounds is nothing to a porter; twenty to twenty-five miles a day for weeks on end is common. They can carry and run but at feats of strength are inferior to the European. They are able to do without food for a long time and a few handful of maize at noon are sufficient to sustain them through a hard day's work. But they will cram themselves at the evening meal, instead of taking moderate quantities several times a day as we do. At the same time they are intensely greedy and they judge of the desirability of a place of residence rather according to the nature and extent of its food-supply than by any other standard of comparison. What was it, asks Mr. Duff, that most impressed the South African natives who were sent on a visit to London some years ago? Was it the multitude of buildings, the crowds of people, the abundant street traffic, the underground railways, the parks, the monuments? Not at all. It was the butchers' shops. They stood wistful and stupefied before them. Whole houses festooned with legs of mutton and ribs of beef. Earthly paradises! The appetite of the negro is enormous. Livingstone and Oswell are the authorities for the statement that a South African Kafir will eat, if he can get it, from twelve to fifteen pounds of solid flesh in a day. Central Africans, Mr. Duff tells us, are just as greedy and after a successful day's hunting, will gorge themselves on fallen game, until they are literally almost unable to move. It is the difficulty of obtaining sufficient quantities of flesh, not choice, which causes them to depend chiefly on a vegetable diet.

Like the natives of this country they carry on conversation in a loud voice. They literally shout and such being their habit, it is a matter of indifference to them whether the person to whom they are speaking is close by or twenty yards off. They have their own recreations. Shooting and fishing are popular in most places, but at Kota Kota football is the favourite pastime. It was introduced by Europeans but the natives took it up with avidity. But their football is said to have scarcely more in common with Association than with Rugby or any other known rules. Indeed, says Mr. Duff, the distinguishing peculiarity of the game—a peculiarity due probably to local conditions—would seem to be its gay immunity from any rules or restrictions whatever. Certain unwritten laws, he says, there may be, but the mere cut-and-dry regulations of English codes are scouted. No limit is apparently set to the extent of the ground, to the period of time to be covered, or to the number of those who participate in the game. The spectators may and do join in, when and where they please and continue to play as long as they can stand or see. The ball, once fairly committed to the melee, disappears for good. So of course, does any man who has the misfortune to tumble down in a scrimmage. The goal-posts are described as rickety superfluities, a mere concession to appearances, heeded by nobody and nearly always prostrated at the first rush. The same abundant energy and the same lack of restraint, it seems, are noticeable wherever Central African natives take to any European game and they take to European games of the rougher sort very readily indeed. Mr. Duff tells us he has seen them at Blantyre clubbing one another on the head, under the pretence of playing hockey, just as they rend one another to pieces at Kota Kota under pretence of playing football. It is, however, only fair to add that they show great activity, enthusiasm and pluck; nor is there much reason to doubt that they might develop into really sound players, if they could only be induced to adopt a coherent system and a somewhat more chastened style.

As to the moral qualities of the Nyasaland natives, Mr. Duff is conscious of the extreme difficulty of conveying any idea of it to those who have never come into contact with aboriginal savages. As is the case with an Anglo-Indian and the natives of this country Mr. Duff feels less positive as to their ultimate capabilities, less ready to pronounce a decided judgment upon them than he did when he had been only six months in the country. He regards it as the merest truism that scarcely one European in a hundred, whatever his experience of natives, arrives at a full comprehension of the workings of their hearts and minds. Still Mr. Duff attempts it. Untruthful by instinct and full of deceit, greedy yet generous, a coward in some situations, a remarkably brave man in others, sociable, friendly, with strong domestic affections, incredibly lazy by temperament, yet, when there is no help for it, wonderfully patient of toil, impulsive, quick to be moved and quick to forget, gross in his pleasures, indifferent to pain rather than maliciously cruel, singularly buoyant of heart, perfectly contented among surroundings the most squalid, careless of the future, seeking only to satisfy the barest material needs, perplexed by no theories, vexed by no aspirations, he lives almost as wild animals live, and dying leaves, like them, no trace of his existence behind. The most salient features of the native character which struck Mr. Duff are its extreme, almost childish friendliness and gaiety; and thus it is that travellers who merely pass through the country for their own amusement, or who spend, at most, a few months in it, nearly always speak well of the people. Those who have known them longer and have had official or business relations with them, are less complimentary in their verdict. Yet he would not say that the latter are necessarily right, "for it is precisely when we come to deal with savages from an official or business standpoint that we are apt to lose our sense of proportion and to demand too much of him. We expect from him almost unconsciously human attributes, some of which it may yet take centuries to develop in his breast." He will not accept the native as a man and a brother—the Central African native may, he concedes, be the brother of the white man "in posse"; but that he is our brother "in esse," he absolutely denies.

MANCHESTER GOODS IN PERSIA.

So much has been heard lately of the decline of British trade that it is refreshing to hear if in ever so small a detail that the British trader can hold his own without much fear of opposition. And this seems to be the case in Persia at any rate so far as the Manchester merchant is concerned. It is all the more strange that an example of British superiority should have been found in Persia. However just recently this acknowledged superiority has, in some respects, become more or less a merely sentimental consideration and if the reports of the British consular agents of Persia are to be regarded as worthy of real attention it now behoves Manchester shippers to make an effort to retain the position which has been theirs so long, unless they are prepared to see it drift into the hands of local manufacturers. Sooner or later an attempt is bound to be made in Persia to cater for local requirements. The advantage is so clearly on the side of the local manufacturer that one could hardly expect such a market to remain for ever solely in the hands of distant exporters. Notwithstanding these facts, there is matter for congratulation in the information which the acting Consul at Resht has recently supplied to the home press. He states that as recently as 1892 in his district Manchester goods were imported into Resht in the proportion of 75 per cent. That is no longer the case, but he hastens to add that Manchester is by no means shut out of the market. Far from that being the case a very considerable quantity of Manchester productions are still to be found in the bazaars, and the Consul thinks "the grip of Manchester upon so inaccessible a market is extraordinary." Some classes of goods are now being made by a Persian manufacturer and this seems to account for the falling-off that has been observed in recent years in imports of Manchester goods. But there are some descriptions of cotton piece-goods which are still the monopoly of Manchester, and there seems to be no reason, if Manchester merchants think the trade is the worth the effort, why this state of things should not continue. One of the difficulties of trading with the more remote districts of Persia is that the goods have to pass through so many hands, and consequently have to pay toll in the shape of profit so many times. It is surprising when one looks into the question that the British article runs the home-made production so close in the matter of the price. The Consul at Resht thinks that a great deal of headway might be made by the giving of credit. The delivery of goods in consignment is always connected with a great deal of risk and we think it is generally the rule with British dealers that they prefer to lose the chances of a market rather than accept the hazard of a speculative venture such as this. However it is pleasant to read that British-made goods of acknowledged superiority can compete in the matter of price with foreign reproductions made close at hand and delivered direct to the buyer.

THE LANCASHIRE COTTON INDUSTRY.

LANCASHIRE is face to face with one of the gravest crisis its cotton industry has yet experienced. Some months since when the cotton struggle in the markets of America first shed its influence in Lancashire, it was not thought that the gamble could be maintained beyond December or January at the very limit. But backed by the gold of the American clique speculation is still rife, and the bulls are gathering in the spoils, and may be expected to continue to do so as late as June next, if present indications go for anything. There are, indeed, few commercial men who would care to risk a prophecy as to when the struggle will cease. In the meantime Lancashire is suffering. The talk of British-grown cotton has come too late. America rules the world's market so successfully that even Bombay feels the pinch and the stress of the present crisis. Prices are now upwards of sixty per cent. higher than they were a year ago, and they may rise another twenty-five per cent., if the present tendency of the American market is allowed to work out the conclusion which now appears probable. Notwithstanding the much talked of shortage—there have been even hints of a famine—there is now more cotton in sight than there was a year ago. The solution of the present difficulty is not easy to foresee. Short-time has been tried and has been unsuccessful. Spinners at home have recommended the same thing again, although to work with prices as they are now means an inevitable and serious loss. The only way to combat the present tendency of the market effectually would be to close down. This, however, would be sheer ruin. Loss of markets, loss of machinery and loss in every direction would result. The slump may come, but if it does not manufacturers have the severest crisis on record to face. It is to be hoped that Lancashire will come happily out of the struggle.

THE P. & O. Company's s.s. Ballaarat is expected to arrive in Bombay from China at 7 a.m., to-day.

MAJOR-GENERAL C. J. BURNETT, C. B., who has relinquished command of the Poona District, proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer Oriental.

SLIGHT rain fell in Calcutta during the early hours of Friday morning, the first shower for many weeks past.

DR. ASHUTOSH MUKHOPADYA, who has been recently appointed Additional Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, is to be placed on the Select Committee dealing with the Universities Bill.

WORK on the new telegraph line to Seistan has been interfered with by a four-days' blizzard, lasting from the 24th to the 27th December. The construction party endured considerable hardship as they are under canvas.

IN consequence, apparently, of the storm in Southern India telegraphic communication was much interrupted on Thursday, and it was notified that traffic for Colombo was likely to be delayed seriously until direct communication was restored.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the imposition of octroi duty in Deolali Cantonment, and the usual notification regarding the levying assessment and recovery of the duty will in due course be published by the Government of Bombay.

IT is notified that the Secretary of State has sanctioned an estimate amounting to Rs. 24,45,817 for the purpose of constructing a permanent bridge over the Indus at Khushalgarh and converting the Railway from Kushalgarh to Kohat from the 2-ft. 6-in. to the 5ft. 6-in. gauge.

IN his Presidential address at the Congress, Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose made happy use of the phrase of a French monarch "After me the deluge." When Mr. Ghose thought out that thought, he could have little dreamt that a real and veritable deluge would swamp the Congress pavilion, and empty it of delegates and visitors! Mr. Ghose has in his address towards its beginning something about the "irony of fate." Here was a veritable irony of circumstance, handy in the grip of fate! So writes the "Indian Mirror" which does not attempt to apply the moral of the President's address and the deluge which will doubtless have occurred to less partial critics.

AN extraordinary statement appears in one of the Calcutta papers to the effect that the Hada Mullah, whose death was officially reported more than a year ago, is really alive, and recently applied to the Amir of Kabul for permission to return to the Mohmand country. If ever there was a case of a man being "still dead" it is certainly that of the late Nijamud-Din, says the "Pioneer." His death was fully verified; the Amir sent representatives to attend the funeral service; and his successor has been in possession of his mosque for months past. The report of his supposed resurrection is just one of those fanciful tales which find currency among the Pathan tribes, who have quite a childish delight in making a dead "pir" come to life again. The Hada Mullah's followers know only too well that their old leader will never again stir their fanaticism or preach Jehad in the borderland. They will worship piously at his tomb and mournfully celebrate the anniversary of his death, but they will not look for his reappearance in the flesh.

LORD LANSDOWNE, when Viceroy of India observed on one occasion that the present was an age of frontier demarcation, his remark having special reference to the Durand Boundary line in the case of Afghanistan. Since that time a great deal has been done to define our frontiers in more directions than one, but the Government are by no means at the end of their task. At the present time the Seistan Mission is still in the field, and it has still much to accomplish. Similarly, Colonel Wahab is completing the demarcation of the Aden hinterland, one of the most difficult pieces of business that has yet been undertaken. At Peshawar a small party is being organised under Major Roos-Keppel to proceed to the Mohmand border beyond Dacca. The Thibet Mission has for one of its objects the settlement of the border in the direction of Khamba Jong; though this will have to wait until more important ends have been gained. On the Burma side there is work yet to be done in connection with disputed claims as to Chinese suzerainty over some small portions of territory, but no immediate action is likely to be taken in this direction. On the northern frontier of Afghanistan Mr. Dobbs is engaged in repairing old boundary pillars and seeing that no encroachments have taken place either on the part of the Russians or Afghans. It will thus appear what a quantity of frontier marking is still on hand, and that much of it is of extreme importance. Presently we shall have demarcation, in the office and not in the field, of the boundaries of Bengal, if the scheme of reconstruction proposed by the Government of India it carried through in whole or in part. This, however, will be of the simplest kind, for when the decision is reached, all that will remain to be done will be a formal notification in the "Gazette."

THE Government of India have decided, with the approval of the Secretary of State, that the Bishop of Nagpur shall in future exercise control over Ecclesiastical matters in the Berars, and that the arrangement settled by an order from the Home Department dated 20th December, 1863, by which that territory was regarded as ecclesiastically connected with the Diocese of Madras, shall now cease.

THE following despatch has been received at St. Petersburg from Port Arthur: "The expedition sent against the Chunchuses on the Liau River has inflicted a defeat on these bands, who according to Chinese official reports, sustained a loss of 200 killed and the same number wounded. The great loss is explained by the fact that a panic occurred among the enemy. The expedition pursued the Chunchuses for a long distance west of the Liau River. Eventually the remnant of the bands again turned towards the river, and the pursuit was then resumed in this direction, the Russian troops displaying great courage and powers of endurance. The "North China Daily News" reports that the Mongolian Prince Ada-tsin has received orders to mobilise his forces, and to train them according to European methods with the assistance of the Japanese instructors. The Prince can put 30,000 men in the field."

As everyone knows the New Year sets out from longitude 180° E. at a moment when London clocks are striking noon on the 31st December. The line which marks the changes of the year and day is arbitrarily drawn, zigzagging so as to avoid land. Otherwise the residents of certain portions of Kamschatka and the Friendly Islands would be a day ahead of their neighbours living a yard or two on the eastern side. In reality Vanua is so divided, with the result that it is Monday on one side of the street and Sunday on the other. One can have one foot in yesterday and the other in to-day, and the extraordinary complications involved in this sort of double existence can best be imagined than described. Gilbert is said to have contemplated making this borderland of time the scene for a comic opera, but unfortunately for the gaiety of nations he never carried out an idea of such endless possibilities.

RACING IN BOMBAY

THE THIRD EXTRA MEETING.

A LARGE gathering met on the Bombay Race-course on Saturday, at Mahaluxmi, when the third extra meeting was run off. Among the company were Lord and Lady Lamington and some members of the Government House Staff. This is the first occasion on which their Excellencies have attended a race meeting since their arrival in India. The programme was one of the best filled we have yet witnessed. Some of the events were full to overflowing. The New Comers' Plate, for instance, attracted no fewer than nineteen entries, and some of them were trim mounts that promise good racing in the future. Two other events also produced a field of over a dozen. The first event was a mixed affair. Firdosi was quickly installed favourite and in some places wiped off the board. However some money was put on Malabar and Moreed; and Farewell found a few supporters. In the run off Minting Ring came out at a smashing pace and won with odds of ten to one bet against him. This triumph of the pencillers was, however, short-lived. Skylark was fancied all over the course and won with ease; staving off his only rival Golston without exerting himself unduly. The best thing of the day was Smasher. He ran in a field of seventeen, was made favourite straight away, and duly won with a smart style which promises great things for him at the extra meeting. He is a clever little pony much like Little Joker, and the professional sportsmen were naturally chagrined at the unerring discrimination of the public in this case. Firdosi, whose triumph was taken from him in the first event of the day, made a surprise win in the Desert Plate, and Indabba who has always been reckoned good enough to win, delighted his backers by his magnificent sport on the post in the Sydney Plate. Picture, who was a bit favourite, was not to be observed in the finish. The following are the details:—

The Lilliput Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; and third, Rs. 50. For Maiden Arabs 13-3 and under, new measurement. 13-3 to carry 8st. 10lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1901, of race value Rs. 150 or over: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; thrice 10lbs, oftener, 14lbs. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Minting King (9st.) Heroo	1
Mr Artin A Essayie's b a h Malabar. (9st. 3lbs.) Omerkhan	2
Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanjee's g a h Farewell, (9st. 7lbs.), William	3
Mr Franklin's g a h Firdosi, (8st. 5lbs.) Dharma	0
Mr Faraj bin Sanad's b a h Mosmama, (9st. 3lbs.), Native	0
Messrs G H S Mahomed and A A Saif's g a h Moored, (9st. 3lbs.) C B Mahomed	0
Messrs Abdoola and M Shamian's ch a Galib, (8st. 11lbs.), Noor Mahomed	0
Mr E Isac's g a h Kyan, (8st. 8lbs.), Dhondi	0
Mr A R Sulleman's b a h Sybarite, (8st. 4lbs.), Kamad	0
Colonel Anderson's g a h Surhan, (8st. 4lbs.), Robertson	0

Betting: 4 to 1 against Firdosi; 2 to 1 against Malabar; 5 to 1 against Moored; 10 to 1 against Minting King; and 15 to 1 against the others.

Minting King took charge of affairs straight away and led Malabar into the straight with Farewell well up. A rattling good finish was witnessed, but Minting King won by a head; a head between second and third. Time—1 min. 24 sec.

The Colaba Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; and third, Rs. 50. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr S A Wahed's g a g Skylark, (7st. 13lbs.), Heeroo	1
Messrs A A Saif and E Rasheed's g a h Galston, (8st. 7lbs.), C B Mahomed	2
Captain Bayford's g a h Avatar, (8st. 7lbs.), Nanna	3
Mr Abdool Gany's ch a h Ghawas (8st. 7lbs.), Dhondi	0
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's ch a h Golden Plover, (8st. 7lbs.), Williams	0
Mr Sahad bin Faraj's ch a h Rex II, (8st. 2lbs.), Kamad	0
Mr Artin A Essayie's g a h Najeed, (9st. 2lbs.), Omerkhan	0
Mr A W P's b a h Turn of Luck, (8st. 2lbs.), Noor Mahomed	0

Betting: 2 to 1 against Skylark; 3 to 1 against Avata; 4 to 1 against Galston and Turn of Luck; 8 to 1 Najeed; and 10 to 1 against the others.

Avatar cut out the pace and led round the bend, Skylark, who was waiting behind, then came away. Won by half a length; two and a half lengths between second and third. Time—1 min. 40 1-5sec

The new Comers' Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; and third Rs. 50. For Arabs, 14 hands and under handicap, since 1st July, 1903. 14 hands to carry 9st. W. I. (no landing allowance). Distance—1-2 mile.

Messrs G H S Mahomed and A A Saif's b a h Smasher (9st.), C B Mahomed	1
Messrs P Framjee and G H Noormahomed's b a h Superior (7st. 10lbs.) Dhondi	2
Mr Johnes ch a h Medina (8st. 2lbs.) Native	3
Captain Meynell's b a h Martinet (8st. 2lbs.), Syed	4
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Invader (9st.), Nanna	0
Mr S A Wahed's g a h Adviser (9st.), Native	0
Mr. Mustappa bin Talib's ch a h Faithful (8st. 11lbs.), Heeroo	0
Mr J Antonie's b a h Saizar (8st. 11lbs.), Dhondi	0
Messrs Ebrahim Mana and Abdoola Mana's ch a h Vinicius (8st. 8lbs.) Noormahomed	0
Mr Essoof Swelany's g a h Mutab (8st. 8lbs.), Native	0
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's g a h Sirocco (8st. 2lbs.) Williams	0
Mr Jassim Nasarallas bl a h Sabig (8st. 2lbs.), Kamad	0
Mr Reuben's g a h Grey Ghost II (7st. 10lbs.), Omerkhan	0
Messrs Gardiner and Ameen Khaderi's b a h Socrates (7st. 4lbs.), Robertson	0
Mr Salch Tukmachi's g a h Shab Bunter (7st. 4lbs.), Native	0
Mr H Jamsetjee's ch a h Primrose (7st. 11lb.), Jackoo	0
Mr A M Amanie's b a h Pledge (7st. 6lbs.), Etal	0

Betting: 2 to 1 against Smasher; 3 to 1 against Sirroco; 4 to 1 against Faithful; 5 to 1 against Grey Ghost and Socrates; and 6 to 1 Superior: and 15 to 1 the others.

Faithful gave a good deal of trouble at the post, and a straggling start was Socrates and two others getting away very badly. Smasher assumed the lead and won easily by one length; two lengths between second and third. Time—3' 3-5secs.

The New Year Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; and third Rs. 50. Distance—5 furlongs.

Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's ch aus m Gnullo (9st. 4lbs.), Williams	1
Mr A W P's br aus m Nancy Till (8st. 12lbs.), C B Mahomed	2
Mr Percy Fischer's b aus g Dart (9st. 9lbs.), Omerkhan	3

Betting: 7 to 4 against Gnullo; 2 to 1 against Nancy Till; and 3 to 1 against Dart.

Gnullo took the lead followed by Nancy Till and this order remained unchanged. Won by two and a half lengths; four lengths between second and third. Time—1 min. 17 sec.

The Desert Plate.—Winner Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; and third Rs. 50. A Handicap for Arabs 14 hands and under. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Franklin's g a h Firdosi, (7st. 6lbs.) Dhondi	1
Mr M Ally's ch a h Napoleon late The Robber, (8st. 13lbs.), C B Mahomed	2
Messrs Mustapha, Cowasjee and Cowasjee's g a h Tigris, (8st. 4lbs.), Nanna	3
Mr Ebrahim bin Talib's g a h Nainava, (8st. 9lb.), Heeroo	4
Mr A R Amer's g a h Young Kohinoor, (9st. 7lbs.), Native	0
Mr Percy Fischer's ch a h Governor, (9st. 3lbs.), Robinson	0
Mr B D Jewell's b a h Shaiboob, (9st. 5lbs.), Cmerkhan	0
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's g a h White Fox (9st. 11lb.) Native	0
Colonel Eccles' b a h Rocket (8st. 8lbs.) Syed	0
Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanjee's g a h Grey Fox (8st. 7lbs.), Williams	0
Mr M T Shroff's g a h Bukhtawar (7st. 12lbs.), Native	0
Mr S A Wahed's g a h Sweetlips (7st. 11lbs.), Kunia	0

Betting: 3 to 1 against Nainava; 4 to 1 against Firdosi; to 1 against Grey Fox; 5 to 1 Napoleon; 12 to 1 Tigris; and longer odds the others.

Napoleon led but Firdosi came with a great rush on the rails and won by a head, the same distance dividing second and third. Time—1min. 8 2-5secs.

The Sydney Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; and third, Rs. 50. A Handicap for Ponies 14-2 and under. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr Kelso's ch aus g Indabba (9st. 4lbs.), C B Mahomed	1
Mr Percy Fischer's br e h Wink (7st. 6lbs.), Heeroo	2
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's b aus m Annie Laurie (7st. 11b.), Native	3
Mr R R S's bl aus g Comeback (9st. 7lbs.), Dharma	0
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's b aus m Picture (8st. 11lbs.), Williams	0
Mr F S Chenoy's b aus m Alma (8st. 12lbs.), Dhondi	0

Betting Evens Picture: 3 to 1 against Indabba; 5 to 1 against Alma and Wink; 6 to 1 against Annie Laurie; and 10 to 1 against Comeback.

Wink led followed by Annie Laurie and this order was maintained but before the stand Indabba came with a rush and won by half a length; a length between second and third. Time—1min. 13 2-5secs.

TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE FAR EAST CRISIS.

Movements of War-Ships.

GLOOMY FEELING IN LONDON.

LONDON, JANUARY 1.

The Paris advices mentioned in last message regarding the Russian reply were not official.

The Japanese Legation has not received any authoritative information about Russia's reply.

Two more Russian destroyers have arrived at Gibraltar en route to the Far East.

LONDON, JANUARY 2.

Reuter wires from Tokio that a squadron consisting of six armoured cruisers is expected to leave Sasebo to-morrow for Masampho.

The absence of news from Japan has increased the pessimistic feeling in London.

The papers suggest that the despatches are purposely delayed.

Lloyd's underwriters are demanding an additional premium to cover war risk on vessels proceeding east of Singapore.

Five Russian destroyers have left Malta hurriedly without completing their repairs.

It is officially announced at St. Petersburg that there is no time limit mentioned in Japan's last note.

A Russian ukase has been issued granting Admiral Alexeiff a special Viceregal flag and also accords him a salute of twelve guns.

The cruiser King Alfred has left Portsmouth for China.

LONDON, JANUARY 3.

Reuter, wiring from Tokio to-day, says the Japanese press urges the immediate opening of war against Russia which it declares is unavoidable.

The Japanese banks are withholding their funds which is believed to be the result of official instructions.

The transport arrangements are complete and the people calmly await developments.

The officers of the Russian Squadron at Bizerta en route to the Far East gave a brilliant reception last evening and the most cordial toasts were exchanged.

The French Resident in a speech expressed the unchangeable affection of France for Russia.

The squadron sails to-day for the Far East.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

The Second Test Match.

FOSTER INDISPOSED.

LONDON, JANUARY 2.

On play being resumed in the second test match at Melbourne, the Englishmen scored 306 for six wickets in only seventy minutes' play when the rain came on. Tyldesley 97 unfinished.

Rain at Melbourne delayed the start after lunch. Foster is indisposed and in bed.

ENGLAND AND ITALY.

An Arbitration Treaty.

An Anglo-Italian Arbitration Treaty has been arranged on the same lines as the French.

THE CHICAGO HOLOCAUST.

Funeral of the Victims,

A MOURNING CITY.

The funeral of a part of the victims of the Chicago fire took place to-day. The number of the victims is so great that the funerals will continue to-morrow and Monday.

The city is plunged in universal mourning and all public institutions and shops are closed.

Many of the victims are still not identified.

In consequence of the report of the commission of enquiry into the fire at the Iroquois Theatre, the Mayor of Chicago has closed nineteen theatres in compliance with the regulations.

GOLD STANDARD FOR MEXICO.

Monetary Commission's Report.

The Mexican Monetary Commission has reported in favour of the gradual adoption of a gold standard.

LINER REFLOATED.

The liner Preussen has been refloated.

THE MISSING FRENCH TRANSPORT.

Arrival in Port.

LONDON, JANUARY 1.

The French Transport La Vienne, of which all hope had been abandoned, has arrived at Oran partially disabled.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AUSTRALIA AND MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Invitation Declined.

WAITING FOR THE MANDATE.

LONDON, JANUARY 1.

Mr. Chamberlain has replied to Mr. Deakin's invitation to him to visit Australia that he is deeply grateful and recognises the advantage it would be, but until the Mandate is given him a lengthened absence from home is impossible. He hopes however at a future and no distant date to accept the invitation.

THE WINTER RAINS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 2.

The winter rains have set in early. The weather in the north-west is now again unsettled and more snow is expected in the Himalayas with rain over Upper India. Light rain also is spreading along the Madras Coast and is likely to extend to the head of the Bay of Bengal.

IDENTIFICATION OF INDIAN TRAVELLERS.

A Resolution in the Home Department is published warning students and other Indians who leave this country to provide themselves before departure with an authoritative certificate of identity signed by the head of a district, the Commissioner of Police, or the nearest Political Officer and in case of students by the head of their last college or school. They may otherwise have difficulty in obtaining the necessary passports when they go outside British Possessions.

THE METEOROLOGICAL REPORTER.

SIR JOHN ELIOT'S RETIREMENT.

GOVERNMENT'S APPRECIATION OF HIS WORK.

An appreciative notice of the good work done by Sir John Eliot, the head of the Indian Meteorological Department who retired yesterday, after a long service in India appears in a Resolution of the Government of India, published to-day. The Resolution sketches what has been accomplished by the Meteorological Department during his tenure and refers to the high position in the scientific world won by his researches. "In particular," the Resolution continues, "he has determined the general features which mark the approach of the lesser and greater rains of spring and summer as well as of the Northern and Southern winter rains and has provided the first satisfactory explanation of the phenomenon known as the bursting of the monsoon. Attempts have also been made to prepare forecasts of coming weather and although the data are still too few and too insufficiently collated to allow safe conclusions of substantial practical value to be drawn for any long period in advance, the scientific interest of these forecasts has long been recognised.

The Resolution concludes: "In the whole time during which he has administered the Department Sir John Eliot has laboured steadfastly and successfully and with most careful regard to economy to increase its efficiency and he now retires having earned the sincere thanks of the Government of India for his long and meritorious services."

THE INDIAN WHEAT CROP.

The official estimate of the wheat crops throughout India published to-day shows that if adequate showers are received a bumper harvest may be expected in the Central Provinces and a good one everywhere else except in parts of Bombay, where locusts and drought have done damage.

"GAZETTE" NOTIFICATIONS.

Commander A. Piffard, of the Indian Marine, is gazetted twelve months' leave outside India.

HONOURING A POLITICAL RESIDENT.

DEMONSTRATION AT OKHAMANDEL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DWARKA, JANUARY 2.

This evening there was an unprecedentedly large gathering of the inhabitants of Okhamandel, friends and admirers of the Assistant Resident, Mr. Henry Harison, to pay him their heartfelt respects at his retirement on pension after a service of thirty-five years. The meeting was held in the compound of the local Vernacular School which was effectively decorated with evergreens and flags. The military band and a guard-of-honour were in attendance. The compound and the road were crowded. The proceedings commenced at 5 p.m., when Mr. Harrison and Mr. Warden were most enthusiastically received with loud cheers. The whole programme was most warmly and successfully carried out after appropriate speeches had been made. Poems composed specially for the occasion were chanted. Mr. Harrison thanked the people in the most cordial terms and the gentlemen present were then garlanded and given pan-supari. The proceedings ended with loud cheers for his Highness the Gaekwar and for Mr. Harrison. Sweetmeats were distributed to all students.

A fund has been started with a view to award a scholarship to be called the Harrison Scholarship to any student of Okhamandel going abroad for higher education to keep Mr. Harrison's name for ever fresh in this Okhamandel Taluka.

THE R. I. M. HARDINGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 2.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Hardinge leaves Bombay for Aden and Berbera next Tuesday.

MR. GRANT BURLS.

Mr. L. Grant Burls, head of the India Office Stores Department, has returned to Calcutta, where he is now consulting with the Government of India. He proceeds shortly to Rajputana, probably sailing for home early in February.

THE WINTER OIL-SEEDS CROP.

The first general official memorandum on the winter oil-seeds crop of the current season was issued to-day, and shows that the sowings are almost everywhere above normal, and that linseed rape and mustard are alike doing well in all the reporting provinces. So that given seasonable showers during the next few weeks a good yield should be assured.

THE TOLLYGUNGE STEEPLE CHASES.

LORD KITCHENER PRESENT.

Lord Kitchener was well enough to-day to drive to Tollygunge Steeple-chases which he witnessed from his carriage. The Viceroy was also there and the gathering was enormous. The Grand National was a great upset, Major Homes Pope winning easily, the favourite being nowhere. Rickshaw came down in this race, Johnson who was riding having a very nasty fall and dislocating his shoulder.

The following are the results of the races:—

The "Maiden Chase."

Carriard led throughout but ran out leaving Dapto the winner.

The "Pony Steeplechase."

Bones	1
Apricot	2
Patrician	3

The "Indian Grand National."

Pope	1
Milburn	2
Gaulme	3

The "Trial Chase."

Henry	1

Only Ladybird also ran.

The "Hunters' Steeplechase."

Eric	1
Iacinth	2
The Judge	3

Six ran.

The "Avenue Plate."

Invincible	1
Rathcoon	2
Diversion	3

Eleven ran.

THE AHMEDNAGAR BOERS.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE TAKEN.

POONA, JANUARY 3.

The Boer prisoners of war quartered at Ahmednagar, whom General Delarey recently persuaded to take the oath of allegiance, will leave Ahmednagar to-day and are expected to reach Bombay early to-morrow morning. They will be taken directly to the Sassoon Dock and will leave in the course of the day for South Africa. The camp at Ahmednagar will accordingly be broken up.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 2.

The Clive will take the repatriated Boers to South Africa as soon as outfits for them are ready.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The installation of electric light and punkha-pulling in Delhi Fort at a cost of one lakh of rupees has been sanctioned.

The transfer to Hyderabad is sanctioned of the Field Battery now at Deesa, one company of British Infantry being transferred from Hyderabad to Karachi to make room.

Captain Harbord, 9th Lancers, has been selected for transport duty in Somaliland.

The following postings of officers qualified for the Indian Army are notified:—Second-Lieut More, 1st Royal Scots Fusiliers, to the Madras Command; and 2nd-Lieut. Flood, 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers; and Hickie, 2nd East Lancashires, to the Bombay Command.

Sanction has been accorded to the withdrawal of the Military Garrison from Silchar, Assam, and the Wing of the 8th Rajputs now at that place will be moved to Barrackpore very shortly.

The Government of India have approved of the issue to the Mian Mir Cantonment of two obsolete howitzers for ornamental purposes.

AFFAIRS IN AFGHANISTAN.

If we are to trust native reports published by Reuter's agent at Peshawar, the new Commander-in-Chief at Kabul must have but little leisure on his hands. The Sardar Nasrullah Khan is said to attend a parade of troops every morning and inspect the arsenal and magazines each afternoon. The rest of the day is spent at the "Military Department in office work, and later on he has to prepare papers for presentation to the Amir. There is of course a good deal of exaggeration in the drawing of the picture, for military affairs in Afghanistan are managed on very primitive lines and as the country is at peace the Army is left pretty much to itself. Nasrullah Khan was never supposed during his fathers time to have any military capacity and his recent appointment to command all the troops is important only from a political point of view. If rumour were to be believed the young Sardar was engaged last year in trying to form a party of his own so as to be ready for emergencies in case of any intrigue against the Amir on the part of the supporters of Umar Jan, son of the Bibi Halima the favourite wife of Abdur Rahman and herself of royal descent. Now Nasrullah has become the right-hand man of the Amir which would seem to show that he never really desired to play the part of a pretender to the throne. Umar Jan is so weak and sickly that he has ceased to attract the attention of the Kabul mischief-makes and he is never likely to be a prominent figure even if he attains to manhood. Habibullah has few anxieties to disturb him: he has been over two years in power and his authority has never been questioned though the Army demanded and got higher pay. If he would only relax the stringency of revenue-collection and remove some of the most obnoxious taxes as he promised to do on his accession he would become quite a popular Amir.—"Pioneer."

According to a contemporary, there is a shop in London which displays this notice:—"Wanted, two apprentices, who will be treated as one of the family." Does this mean half-rations?

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND HIS POLICY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I noticed the other day a letter addressed to the Press by a politician, and from it I gathered that, whilst not unmindful of the pain publicity might inflict, the writer felt it his duty to indicate the true and inward significance of the success achieved by Mr. Chamberlain in South Wales, and the precise cause of the enthusiasm which attended that campaign.

This politician was not, I observed, satisfied with giving the actual terms of an accepted resolution. To drive home the imperishable lesson of the fiscal victory so fairly gained, he proceeded to quote the language which he himself employed in its support, and from this I noted that, at the conclusion of his speech, drawing himself to his full height and pointing to his illustrious chief, Mr. Chamberlain, he exclaimed, with the pardonable pride of a showman directing attention to his most interesting exhibit, "This, gentleman, is the foremost man of his race."

Now, Sir, I deem the merits of the Imperial Fiscal Policy, of which Mr. Chamberlain is the only responsible advocate, to be largely overshadowed by the brilliant talents of the man. It would appear that England has nearly made up her mind to follow the man rather than the policy. This is a form of hero-worship which cannot be contemplated with equanimity. If Mr. Chamberlain is to be driven forward from Colonial Preference to British Protection, his triumphal car, in the language of the motorist, will be very apt to "skid," especially when negotiating those parts of the road where the treacherous slime of self-interest is, if concealed, yet ever present.

If Mr. Chamberlain "skids," it means that the Empire will "skid." Upon whose shoulders would the blame lie? There is no doubt in my mind that history would trace such a disaster to the inability of the Free Trade or Free Food party to demonstrate the necessity of preserving to England in the fullest degree practicable every benefit which she now derives from her monopoly of Free Trade.

The Duke of Devonshire in saying that imports are receipts, and exports the sending out of our very substance, is confusing a "balance sheet" with a "profit and loss" account. Such an argument can only apply on the assumption that the imports are donations. Again, can any practical value be attached to his advice when he says "if you retaliate, do it gently!"

I have sufficiently suggested that I am not a "Free-trader nor a Free-fooder" and on the other hand I am not a "Protectionist," but, Sir, I claim to be a "Proportionist." The inexorable law of proportion should, in my opinion, govern our fiscal policy, and at that moment when this law is disregarded, the interests of this country will be jeopardised.

Mr. Chamberlain is widening his platform. The word "Protection" now bears the accent of his approval. I have great faith in the Imperial Policy and wish success to every missionary of empire, but I see no necessity to join the Protectionist pilgrimage. The value of Protection is to be measured by the balance of national benefit which its application secures, and in no other way. A general system of Protection is not essential to the Imperial Fiscal Policy and if, under the guise of preference to the Colonies and the creation thereby of a definite community of interest within the borders of the Empire, Mr. Chamberlain inoculates this country with what, on the present lie of the facts, would be nothing less than the festering pestilence of Protection, his opportunity for the consolidation of the Empire may, perchance, vanish for ever.

England is the natural theatre of the world's commercial activity, an activity which on its abstract side embraces banking, shipping, and insurance, together with the allied enterprises of mercantile operations, and on its concrete side the various commodities of commerce, which following the line of least resistance, are attracted to her open market. Who can assess the value which this position confers?

It must be recognised once and for all that the particular argument in favour of any particular industry, however perfectly presented, and however inherently sound, can have relevant application to the whole question of our fiscal policy only after its relation and proper proportion to the whole has been accurately determined.

Mr. Chamberlain had a great deal to do with the recent sugar legislation, and I am not going to stop here to enquire as to the propriety of his motives, but, anyhow, of the facts have already shown or the future should reveal that the increased cost of sugar to England is quite out of proportion to the advantage, actual or potential, gained by a West Indian colony, or by English refiners, that legislation will not have been justified.

Our exports to foreign countries, in actual though possibly not potential value, are greater to-day than our exports to the colonies: nothing must be done, therefore, for the benefit of any particular industry if, as a consequence, our cost of production of manufactures is to be sensibly increased and the opportunities which we now enjoy of foreign trade are to be perceptibly diminished.

I am very conscious of having already trespassed too much on your indulgence, and therefore cannot now discuss the principles underlying my Imperial belief. We are all influenced by the power which national sentiment exerts upon the minds of men in their most practical relations. The fact that preference to our Colonies must have, as its fundamental basis, a moderate tax on food is axiomatic, and it is because of my conviction that the disadvantage of such a tax will be more than compensated by a practical community of interest throughout the Empire, that I urge the acceptance of this policy—a policy governed by a proper sense of Imperial proportion.

It is true that Protectionists are not all fools: it is equally true that the great statesman is not infallible, and that the "foremost man of his race" is after all, human.—Yours, &c.,

J. MALCOLM LYON,

Reform Club, Pall Mall, S. W., Dec. 18, 1903.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT SICILIA.

The transport Sicilia, under the command of Captain G. H. C. Weston, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Southampton, which port she left on the 9th December. She brought drafts of various regiments, consisting of 48 officers, 12 ladies, 9 children, 21 warrant officers, 11 women, and 5 children, 1,16 non-commissioned officers and men, 45 women and 67 children. During the voyage the child of Sergt. Lawrance R. F. A., died from natural causes. The Sicilia experienced strong N.E. monsoon. The following are the names of the officers:—

Lieut Col and Mrs C P Triscott D S O and 2 daughters, R G A
Major O C Williamson, R G A
Major and Mrs C P Fendall, D S O, R G A
Major T D Kirkpatrick, 21st Yorks Regt
Major and Mrs R J A Durant and 5 daughters, R A M C
Major and Mrs M J Sexton and child, R A M C
Major H L C H Stafford, R E
Major J J C Donnett, R A M C
Major A F Mann, 1st R Munster Fus
Major and Mrs H B Foote and child, R A
Capt and Bt Major A Y Spearman, R Warwick Regt
Capt and Bt Major E P Strickland, D S O, Norfolk Regt
Capt and Mrs C A Carruthers and 2 children, S Staff Regt
Capt and Bt Major J E C Matterson, V C, Devon Regt
Capt W A Hutchinson, R Munster Fus
Capt G H Griffith, R E
Capt C H Carr, R A M C
Capt T C Watson, R E
Capt and Mrs A E Walker, I M S
Lieut C V N Lyne, 6th Punjabis
Lieut L Reynolds, I M S
Lieut H H Broome, I M S
Lieut H J Kiles, R E
Lieut G H Bittles and 2 daughters, I O Dept
Lieut P Davidson, R A M C
Lieut C A J A Balck, R A M C
Lieut G A K H Reel, R A M C
Lieut and Mrs R B Ainsworth, R A M C
Lieut E R G Leggett, R F A
Lieut J H S Powell, R F A
Lieut G W V Hoklich, R G A
Lieut K P B devell, R F A
Lieut G W S Morris, R F A
Lieut E S Charles, R G A
2nd Lieut T Mitchell, R Sussex Regt
2nd Lieut H A Kirby, R G A
2nd Lieut and Mrs D'Is H Ie, R F A
2nd Lieut C G Risley, R F A
2nd Lieut A Z Blumenthal, R F A
2nd Lieut L P Baker, R Lancaster Regt
2nd Lieut J A Pottinger, 1st Liverpool Regt
2nd Lieut Dewes, T A
2nd Lieut F tcher, T A
2nd Lieut J E Knowles, Middlesex Regt
2nd Lieut W Clemson, 1st Dorset Regt
Mr Clare White, I A T Association
Rev J Whitty, C of E Chaplain
Rev Hawkins, R C Chaplain

BOMBAY HUNT.

Parla was the fixture for yesterday morning and as we thither wended our way in the semi-darkness of the early dawn the chances of conversation recalled to mind a singular incident which occurred one day last season when Parla figured on our card.

A large field had assembled at this well known tryst but the hounds were nowhere to be seen and as time went on anxiety increased till one sportsman produced a battered and mis-shapen horn he had picked up on the road to the meet.

This afforded only a very slight clue to the mystery but when some of the scouts, who had been despatched in search of hounds, returned with the tidings that very early, while the darkness was yet as the darkness of night, they had been heard by some natives running in full cry across the Melon-ground it was quickly surmised that hounds had hit off the line of a travelling Jack on their way to the meet and slipped away from the Hunt staff. So we endeavoured to possess our souls in patience—with, I fear, but very ill success—in the hope that the officials might be able to stop their errant charges and bring them back while there was yet time for a hunt.

What a sorry group we were. There were the field spoiling for a ride, but where were the hounds? "The play without Hamlet" to some purpose. I can only speak of the personal feelings of one member of the field, but if we may judge by outward appearances one and all were of the same mind. Despair, disappointment, despondency depicted on every face in place of the keen anticipation of pleasure to come which ever illumines the countenance of all keen foxhunters assembled at a favourite fixture. We can well afford to make fun of the incident now but at the time it was wholly and terribly tragic.

All's well that ends well however and after a weary wait of half an hour the joyful news was passed round that in the distance the scarlet liveries of the staff could be seen approaching. All again became brightness and life galvanised into being as by the appearance of a sail on the horizon to shipwrecked mariners on a desert shore.

A brief explanation from the Master as to how in the inky darkness of the night hounds had struck off a Jack at the precise moment that the syce of Stacey's mount had selected for turning a somersault in the lane so enabling the pack to get away right to Chakla before they could be stopped.

Then the business of the day began and well do I remember the stirring gallop—one of the very best of the season—which ensued, terminating with a kill beyond Ghat Cooper within a stone's throw of the G. I. P. Railway.

Fortunately yesterday no such ill-fortune was awaiting us and the small field which journeyed to Parla on the hottest morning we have experienced this season found hounds and their attendants already at the tryst.

In the absence of our Master—who had not sufficiently recovered from his fall on Thursday to take command, though he was out and with hounds for the best part of the run with his injured arm strapped to his side—hounds were hunted by Stacey while Mr. Harter acted as whipper in, our Honorary Secretary performing the duties of Field Master.

Finding on a little spinney on the outskirts of Parla village hounds led us first in the direction of the Railway, and our hearts sunk into our boots as we thought of the probabilities of a run to Andheri Hill but swinging right-handed our quarry now led us through Chakla, and made for the Andheri Road but was here unfortunately headed by some pedestrians. Thus foiled he doubled back and led us in a circle round the stony uplands of Chakla and back again to the road where for a second time his efforts to cross were frustrated; and here he was viewed some twenty yards ahead of the leading hounds, but escaping, as if by a miracle, his threatened fate he leads us back again to Chakla and making a much wider circle he, at length, crosses the road hard by the old stone cross and away through the mango Tope, now heading for Goregaum and our spirits rise as we think of the glorious galloping country which extends from here to the far side of Malad, but our quarry had evidently no wind for the open and circling round led us over much rough and rocky country until we reach a large tank into which hounds eagerly plunge but only just one lap then out again and now they plunge into dense jungle through which we push and fight our way to emerge with hands and faces scratched and torn, but now we are again in the open and urging on our tired steeds we race over the pleasant grasslands for some half mile or so, then back into the jungle and here as it was growing late it was decided to call off hounds.

One hour and twenty minutes was the verdict and much of it at point-to-point pace. "Ring out the old, Ring in the New" and merrily as the proverbial marriage bells went the first day's sport of 1904.

JACKAL.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

The following are the results of the races held on Saturday:—

A Class Yachts.	Owner.	Handicap allowance.	Finish.		
Forella	Mr C T R Stovell	Scratch	4	54	21
Turquois	Mr C A R Crommelin	4 0	5	1	12
Stella	Lt C J H W Boyd, I M S	4 0	5	9	5
Chita	Mr E Comber	7 12	4	57	48
Nanta	Mr G B Adamson	11 24	5	23	38
Isca	Mr E Faulkner	11 24	5	5	45

Chita was first over the line. On the broad reach to Tucker Beacon Forella passed Chita and rounded the Nanta about 1 minute ahead. It was a closer reach to Butcher Island, Channel Buoy and Stella overhauled Turquoise. The same order was maintained in the run to North Karanja Buoy and thence to the flag boat which Forella rounded first, but the first prize went to Chita and the second to Isca. Chita winning by 35 secs. from Isca.

B Class Yachts.	Owner	Handicap allowance.	Finish.		
Pixie	Mr E R Smetham	Scratch	5	8	44
Trixie	Mr G Menteth	"	5	18	10
Erin	Mr R H Ireland	"	5	12	32
Mannikin	Officers, R A.	"	5	23	37
Sayonara	Major Curtis R A M C and Mr C G Newton	8 30	5	13	5

Trixie crossed the line first, the others following nearly together on the run to North Karanja Buoy, Pixie took first place and rounded in front of Erin, Trixie, Manikin and Sayonara. It was a close race to B Buoy between Pixie and Erin, the former rounding first, Sayonara, Trixie and Mannikin rounded together. No change took place in the run to North Karanja Buoy and to flag boat, Sayonara. Won by 1 min. 9secs. from Pixie, who took second prize in time allowance.

Tomtit Class.	Owner	Finish.		
Tomtit	Dr F M Gibson	5	11	20
Meg	Mr C H Byrne	5	15	43

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

An Admiralty telegram, dated 31st December, says:—Their Lordships have been pleased to make the following promotions:—

To be Captains: Rolleston, Simpson, Marescaux, in addition to Pears, Richards, Boyle, Ballard, Amyreville, Gillett, Singer, Gaunt, Stileman, Prendergrast, to date 31st December, 1903. Palmer, Dampier, Brock, to date 1st January, 1904.

Commanders Bird, Glennie, Foster, Basil, Fanshawe, Creagh, Osborne, Skipworth, Raby, Charles Johnson, Reeves, Beety, Leake, Herd, Farrington, Margesson Sidney Olivier, Grant, Molteno Muntz, Sterling Ernest Lorring, Thring, Thorpe, Doubble, Barrett, Quayle, Paine, Thatfield, Fuller, Michell, Waistell, Magendie, Duff, Powlett, 31st December 1903, Sinclair 1st of January 1904 Brandt, and Crawford.

"C L J." tells us that the following conundrum is winnowing madness through the United States:—"If 24 eggs cost as many pennies as the number of eggs 8 pennies will buy at the same price, what is the price per dozen?" This is the sort of bright snappy little riddle which makes a new year party go off like a cracker.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

LEWISHAM AND DULWICH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 18.

It is very evident that the towns and especially the greatest of all the towns have not been frightened by the cry of dearer food from giving their support to Mr. Chamberlain's proposals. Whether as the controversy develops they will continue to accord him their encouragement remains to be seen. Mr. Birrell, I see, expresses the opinion that the longer the agitation lasts the less likelihood will there be of the Great Man carrying the country; and I know this was the view held by at least one of the ex-Cabinet Ministers who left Mr. Balfour's Cabinet a short time ago. His idea was that Mr. Chamberlain would draw many men unto him in the beginning but that he would not be able to keep them. Well, we shall see. At present I do not see any signs in London that those who flocked to the Birmingham standard in the first instance are on the point of deserting him. Going about London I make it my business to find out from workingmen and others what their views are and I have, as I may have mentioned previously, been surprised to find how many persons who have hitherto voted Liberal admit having leanings towards the Chamberlain policy. I believe that one reason why the London populace is apparently on Mr. Chamberlain's side is that they see and hear so much of the alien, whose presence they do not regard as an evidence of our greater prosperity but as one who is taking the bread out of English mouths. To say nothing of the East End there are parts of the Metropolis where it seems that almost every other person you pass is conversing in a foreign language. Mr. Chamberlain has not included in his scheme a proposal to exclude all aliens, but that is that I think many of his more ardent supporters would wish, especially among "the black-coated working-men," as the clerkly fraternity has been described. But one way of diminishing the alien element would be for our young men to learn languages and thus relieve their employers of the necessity of employing Germans for foreign business correspondence. The question of undesirable aliens stands upon a different footing and if the Government next session bring in a Bill dealing fairly with this problem they will strengthen their hold upon the average London voter. But to return to the by-elections the Liberals might have spared themselves their present anguish if they had not forgotten that the success of the Progressives in Municipal elections is no criterion of feeling regarding national or imperial questions. The enterprising and not over-moderate young man who carried everything before him in the borough council elections jumped to the conclusion that his triumph would be repeated on the larger issues before the country and he made nine out of ten Liberals agree with him, which is not saying much for their intelligence. In Dulwich where the Liberals had a better candidate and where they could have had no expectation of winning they succeeded in reducing the Conservative majority from 3,082 to 1,437, which would have been considered a remarkable achievement had it not been overshadowed by the Lewisham fiasco. The opinions of some of the leading papers may be worth quoting. To begin with those who support either Mr. Balfour or Mr. Chamberlain—if there is any real difference—the "Times" observes:—"We have never been disposed to overrate the importance of by-elections, and we have no desire to do so now. Nevertheless, to put the matter at its lowest, these results cannot be refused a rather striking negative significance. Absolutely no stone was left unturned by the Radicals to capture the two seats. Can it, after these results, be seriously maintained for a moment by any impartial man that there is a great tide of popular indignation, rising daily higher, which is yearning to sweep away the Government and all its works?" Says the "Morning Post":—"The meaning of the results is perfectly clear. Both Major Coates and Dr. Harris stood as supporters of Mr. Balfour's limited and tentative policy, but also as sympathisers with Mr. Chamberlain's bolder and wider plans. Retaliation is for the present their policy but an Imperial system of preferential tariffs is their 'pious opinion' and ultimately their ideal. There is no ambiguity here. On this basis they have appealed to the working man, to the 'City clerk,' and to the owners of fixed but limited incomes, and from one and all they have received a favourable answer. The cant about the little loaf, the prophecies of dearer living and smaller wages, the parrot-cry as to the prosperity and the depreciation of 'dumpophobia' have all failed to move them. The two first Metropolitan constituencies to vote on this great issue have shown that they appreciate its real merits and are not misled by sophistry. As we always expected would be the case, Mr. Chamberlain's scheme has at once fired their imagination, convinced their reason, and appealed to their self-interest. The death of the Free Import system is thus brought a stage nearer. Already Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain have every reason to congratulate themselves on the initial and developing success of their crusade." On the Free Trade side the "Standard," without whose assistance the Free Fooders in London would be poor indeed, has its own explanation of the Conservative rally. It says:—"The Fiscal problem has, no doubt caused serious searching of heart among many staunch Conservatives in Lewisham and Dulwich; but when the decisive moment came, and when they had to face the alternatives of voting for their own or their opponents' 'ticket,' they refused to sacrifice their Party allegiance. Unionists of all shades must, at any rate, feel gratified by this proof of the tenacity with which their doctrines are held in the mercantile and trading sections of London society. The Liberals had done a good deal to bring into prominence the purely Party aspect of the contests. From their own point of view they might have been wiser to concentrate the attention of the electors almost exclusively upon the controversy which is immediately before the country. They thought proper, however, to lay stress on various other subjects, on which the opinion of the nation has not changed since it was last consulted in the Autumn of 1900. Many of those who voted for Dr. Harris evidently welcomed the opportunity of repudiating the unscrupulous attempts made to revive the Pro-Boer agitation and to manufacture Party capital out of the history of the Jameson Raid and the Labour difficulties in South Africa. These are tactics which do not commend themselves to any large body of English electors. The Liberal Party managers are greatly mistaken if they imagine that the country either regrets the South African War or has the least intention of abandoning the results of that great enterprise. On these matters Unionists have not altered their views." At the same time the "Standard" will not admit that the elections can justly be hailed as a striking victory for "Mr. Chambertain's policy." Dr. Harris, it is pointed out, ostentatiously repudiated Mr. Chamberlain's fighting League, after subscribing to its funds, and disclaimed all connections with it. Major Coates, after various statements not altogether consistent with one another, fell back on an abstract sympathy with Mr. Chamberlain's general objects and a particular objection to the fundamental item of Mr. Chamberlain's plan. The "Standard" adds:—"We trust that Mr. Chamberlain will recognise the true meaning of this attitude on the part of those who sympathise with his efforts, and that he will abandon a project which is obviously considered unsuitable to bring forward at a contested election. Nothing has yet happened to show that the Preferential scheme, based on the taxation of food, is practicable, or, if it were, that the people of this country would be disposed to lay upon themselves the burdens which it would entail. The consolidation of the Empire is not to be achieved by inflicting suffering and distress on the masses of the English people." The "Daily Chronicle" with a display of optimism that would have rejoiced the heart of Dr. Pangloss, says:—"A distinct advance but not yet any tidal wave; that, we think, fairly sums up the result of the elections at Dulwich and Lewisham from the Liberal point of view." There I will leave the matter, but I expect to

see the less courageous of Free Foodets coming up to heel; indeed some of them are beginning to make peace with these associations before it is too late.

THE LATE LORD STANLEY OF ALDERLEY: SOME REMINISCENCES.

From an esteemed correspondent I have received the following:—

"The burial of Lord Stanley of Alderley with Moslem rites will doubtless shock some Englishmen who did not know him personally, but it should not prejudice him to the true nobility of his character, and the beneficence of the unostentatious but not less fruitful work to which he devoted his whole life. The predominating note of his character was a burning, one might say a positively Draconian, sense of justice, but that it was based not simply on the recognition of its private, social and political expediency, but above all, on the fact of its being the supreme and all awing, all hallowing attribute of Deity, and is not Deity itself, yet one with its Eternal Reign. This was the consuming inspiration of his soul; and this the clue to all his acts in life—however unconventional some of those acts may have appeared to the more conventional of his countrymen. All his life—his private and his public life—was devoted to securing justice to the oppressed of whatever nationality; but circumstances generally directed his efforts on behalf of the people of India, and other Oriental peoples, and his efforts were particularly, and for the most part, directed to securing justice for individuals, whose cases never came before the public, and of which nothing can from their nature ever be known, beyond those whom his Lordship so sympathetically, so conscientiously, and so effectively, served. Probably no Englishman of his generation ever did so much in his thorough, but unobtrusive way to promote goodwill between Moslems and England. He will never be forgotten by his Moslem friends; and his memory should ever be held in tender honour by all Anglo-Indians. As to his alien grave in the home park at Alderley, it adds the emphasis of pathos to the strenuous lesson of his life." To the above tribute I may add that although a Mohammedan by sincere conviction, Lord Stanley was a regular attendant at the services in Alderley Parish Church, the living of which was in his gift, and that he did a great deal more for the Church of England, especially in Wales, than almost any Christian of his position that I know of. He practically built out of his own pocket a beautiful chapel of ease near Penrhos, his Welsh seat, and greatly helped in restoring other sacred edifices in Anglesey and Cheshire, besides putting up rich stained glass windows in numerous parish churches. Moreover he was always helping poor clergymen, and other deserving but needy people for the matter of that. I could mention many instances of his kindness of heart and charitable acts unknown as he desired them to be unknown to the world. He certainly did good by stealth and would have blushed to find it fame. Although he lived in a style befitting his position he shrank from ostentation and had a horror of anything savouring of self-advertisement. I have referred to the liberal manner in which he supported Church purposes. In conversation he would say that he thought the Church of England with its moderation and toleration, standing midway between the Church of Rome—of which he was by no means an enemy—and the "dissidence of dissent" was exactly suited to the genius of the English people. I am afraid that he was not much drawn to Nonconformists who, in the Principality where he often resided, are in some cases, at all events, supposed to be aggressive and narrow. The family by tradition is Whig, but he himself, though not attaching himself to either party, was in regard to domestic policy more in sympathy with Lord Salisbury than Mr. Gladstone for whom, indeed, he never professed any admiration. Lord Stanley had just as little respect for some modern developments of opportune Conservatism. He had a keen sense of humour of which an illustration occurs to me. At Alderley just after the Liberals had adopted a Home Rule policy Lord Stanley had amongst his visitors a gentleman who still belongs to the Liberal Party in spite of the great volteface of Mr. Gladstone. On Sunday, after morning service, in Alderley Church, the gentleman referred to was looking over the building while his host was holding a sort of levee of his neighbours and tenants outside. One of the monuments in the church is erected in memory of the late peer's father and contained an inscription mentioning that he was a member in so many Liberal governments. While the visitor was reading the inscription the verger came up and wishing to say something pleasant to a gentleman staying at the Hall remarked: "Ah, Sir, in them days Liberals was different from what they are now." The visitor was rather tickled and when he rejoined his host told him what had happened. Lord Stanley laughingly remarked, "He came to the wrong shop then." I once asked Lord Stanley why he spent so much money in beautifying otherwise plain buildings in rather remote and sparcely-populated rural parts. He replied that he felt it his duty to return to the districts in question a portion of the income he derived from his estates, and that it pleased him to make such a return in this particular way. He was on excellent terms with the English clergy and bishops as well as lesser dignitaries of the Church frequently enjoyed his hospitality. He also often asked to Penrhos obscure Welsh clergymen, especially when he had interesting friends from London whom he thought his humble clerical acquaintances would like to meet. But he never adopted the air of a patron, and treated all his guests alike. Years ago Mr. Ayrton, a prosperous Bombay lawyer and later a politician of distinction on the Liberal side, and the late General Nassau Lees were amongst his regular visitors. At one time no shooting party at Alderley or Penrhos was complete without the late Sir George Baden Powell, brother of the hero of Mafeking, and another regular visitor was Mr. George Kebbell, the author. In spite of his deafness Lord Stanley was a charming host, and a fine type of the cultured scholarly nobleman, of whom we have perhaps too few examples in this country. I remember his telling me that the late Lord Houghton, a man somewhat after his own heart, once remarked to him that they were the only two members of the House of Lords who could spell properly! Of course, this was only a joke but it indicated the bucolic or sporting tastes of the bulk of the peers who form the hereditary chamber.

THE ENTENTE CORDIALE.

If the truth must be told the visit of the Parliamentarians to France has come to its end in rather a fizzle. It did not start altogether well. No leading Members of Parliament took any part in it, the numbers of the third-rate members who joined it, was out of all proportion to those who, like Lord Avebury or Lord Brassey, could be regarded as in any way representing the statesmanship, the commercial activity, or the intellectual services of the country; and when it was understood that members' wives were also eligible for the delegation, and that forty of them actually joined in it, its success as a serious enterprise seemed to be imperilled. There are as large a proportion of snobs in Parliament as elsewhere, and the typical "note" of these men is the manner in which on such occasions they press for a place for their "wives." The "wife" is always to the fore when anything of the sort is going. Of course, it sounds very affectionate and altogether English in its ostentatious domesticity. But the point is that the application is as often as not a mean intrigue between the husband and wife to secure an unauthorised and unjust advantage for a daughter, a niece, or it may be merely a pushful friend to whom they wish to give a much descried treat. Snobbish men are undesirable enough, but the snobs' snobbish female belongings are past all endurance; and they interfere with the dignity and amenity of every function with which they are thus intended; as witness the sort of high life below stairs into which "Tea on the Terrace" has degenerated; and the Refreshment Rooms in St. Stephen's Palace after the King's Coronation. The "Parliamentarians," in short, started for France in the spirit of a party of cheap trippers. Thanks to the superb manner in which the French know how to dispense public hospitality, the proceedings of the return visit in Paris were carried through with every outward semblance of propriety, and competency for a unique opportunity in our international relations with France of cementing the innumerable subtleties which draw her and England together in her natural alliance. But even in Paris the irresponsible character of the English delegates became manifest. There was not a speaker among them capable of rising in reply to the high level of the speeches addressed to them by the statesmen who were their French hosts. The speeches on our side were, indeed, most humiliating to us; and from the moment that was recognised the press men ceased to make more than a passing reference to what was now seen to be nothing more than an irresponsible private pic-nic on an unprecedented scale. At Bordeaux, and thence onward to Marseilles, and Nice, it was degraded into a veritable "Bean-Feast." There was no more speechifying save of the thumping and bumping order. Dignity was cast to the winds; and the impression was created at home, that we had unduly presumed on the stately hospitality of the French, and lowered the prestige of Parliament and the Country before a people who are as sensitive to vulgarity, as to ridicule. The result is that the mixed crowd has been allowed to draggle back home in silence and unnoticed. The thing must be done with more sense of responsibility next time; and we must make it a point of national pride that the hospitality we show the French is as wide and hearty as that shown by them to us.

BRITISH SILK.

Lecturing before the Applied Art Section of the Society of Arts on Tuesday Mr. Frank Warner, a well-known expert, classified his remarks as follows:—(1) A review of the past history of the British Silk Industry; (2) Causes of its decline some of which still operate against its revival; and (3) Its present condition and future prospects. Of course the Fiscal question made its appearance, as it does in everything except the sermons we listen to on Sundays and the stage or a section of it having given itself up to "Tariff Reform" the Church will probably soon follow suit. Of the causes which still operate against the revival of the British silk industry "undoubtedly the chief one is," according to Mr. Warner, "that which has caused its decline, viz., the unrestricted importation of foreign goods made by cheaper labour." Is that the only cause? A few years ago I asked a big West End draper how it was he did not push English silk goods instead of those made abroad? "I will tell you," he replied, "because our customers insist upon having the foreign article." I had and have no reason to doubt his word. A friend of mine is interested in Macclesfield and when I was in that part of the country I visited one of the silk mills. I made a vow that as a patriotic Britain I would, in future, support Home industries by only wearing ties of British manufacture. But I did not keep my vow. Like the ladies at the "emporiums" in Oxford Street I preferred the foreign article and for very good reason. More recently I have found an improvement in the British-made ties and I have bought them when they suited me. Even Mr. Warner admits that one of the causes of the decline of the British silk trade was the inferior character of the British manufactures. Among the exhibits was a fine piece of crimson and gold brocatello made entirely from silk grown in Cashmere. It is only eight years since Mr. Warner's firm wove into goods the first parcel of Cashmere silk that came into this country and they were then able to report most favourably upon it. Since that time improvements have been made in the reeling of the thread from the cocoon by the introduction of European overseers and machinery. This comparatively new industry is according to Mr. Warner, making rapid strides "and is bound to become a great boon to the native population of that Province of India."

OBITUARY.

Sir Owen Tudor Burne, perhaps the most sympathetic friend the people of India ever had in the Secretary of State's Council, and certainly the most popular member of the Anglo Indian community in London, has just suffered a heavy loss by the death of his brother Captain George Charles Burne. The deceased who was in his seventy-seventh year, was an Elder Brother of the Trinity House and his loss is deeply deplored not only by his numerous relatives but by a wide circle of friends. He is the fourth brother Sir Owen Burne has lost in four years.

I have also to announce the death of Captain Leonard Robert Sunskerset Arthur, great-grandson of Sir George Arthur, a former Governor of Bombay. Captain Arthur died on Sunday morning a few days before he had arranged to accompany your late Governor Lord Northcote to Australia as his private secretary.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—Dec. 18.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major E Le Mesurier, B
Mr Q Q Henriques, B Cov
Mr J S Brown, B
Mr R D Oldham, B
Mr E A W Phillips, B
Mr J W Mawhood, Bo
Col G H W O'Sullivan, R E
Major W M Campbell
Capt R St C Battine, 21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cav
Capt H C Ricketts, 15th Lancers
Capt J L Marjoribanks, I M S
Capt J S Kemball, 29th Punjabis
Capt A M Houston, 55th Coke's Rifles
Capt R C H Chalmers, I A
Lieut G C J Robertson I M S
Lieut G J B Hay, Queen's Own Corps of Guides
Lieut J Macpherson, I A
Second Lieut S Ussher Unattached List
Commander H S Black, R I M

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr J J Mullaly, B, 5 mo M C
Mr J T Rivett-Carnac, B, extraordinary leave on M C to Jan 17, 1904
Sir A N Fanshawe, K C I E, C S I, B, 6 weeks' M C
Mr L E A Mansfield, B, 6 mo M C
Mr C Pratt, B, 6 mo M C
Major K O Burne, 1st Sikhs, to Feb 5, 1904
Lieut D I Shuttleworth 1-3rd Goorkhas, 1 mo M C
Lieut E C L Wallace, 30th P I, 1 mo
Engineer E V Tucker R I M, 1 mo M C
Assist Engineer G S Greenish, R I M, 2 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Col C C Little, I M S B
Lieut-Col F B Longe, B
Major A E Roberts, I M S, B
Mr H A Lomas, B Cov
Mr N Bonham-Cart, B Cov
Mr C A White, B
Mr A W Turner, B
Mr L L Parrott, B
Mr B M Samuelson, B
Mr F G Fox, B
Mr T S Macpherson, B
Mr P Lampard B
Mr L Robertson, Bo Cov
Mr G W Hatch, Bo Cov
Mr J Boyd Bo
Lieut-Col C Justice, 48th Pioneers
Major W L Maxwell, 10th Lancers
Major C Bell, R A
Major G H Arbuthnot, 28th Light Cav
Capt R M Ovens, South Staffordshire Regt
Capt L H Marriott, I A
Capt T Wilson, Indian Ordnance Dept
Lieut Sir G L Sutherland Dunbar, Bart, I A
Lieut Sir G D Southerland Dunbar, Bart, I A
Lieut A T S Dickinson, 51st Sikhs
Lieut L J Constant, R I M

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S MEANING.

We are asked to publish the following correspondence:—

To THE EDITOR.

Dear Sir,—In your issue of Dec. 4 the first paragraph of the article on "The Fiscal Policy and India" begins—

Assuming that under the proposed policy of Preference and Protection India would be treated as a foreign country, which is evidently what Mr. Chamberlain contemplates, &c.

I sent a copy of the paper to Mr. Chamberlain, and drew his attention to this passage.

I enclose herewith a copy of the reply which I have received from Mr. Chamberlain's Private Secretary.

As I see that the concluding article of the series will be published in your next issue I think, as a matter of common honesty, some notice should be taken of Mr. Chamberlain's disclaimer.—Yours faithfully,

W. F. Prideaux, Colonel.

1 West Cliff Terrace, Ramsgate, Dec. 15

Highbury, Moor Green, Birmingham, Dec. 14, 1903.

Sir,—I am directed by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th inst., and to say that you are quite right in saying that he has never proposed to treat a British Dependency as a foreign country. If the Indian Government and the Indian Feudal Princes were to desire it, he believes that an arrangement mutually beneficial to India and to the United Kingdom could be easily arrived at. He does not, however, at the present stage of the controversy intend to go into that branch of the question.—Yours obediently,

J. WILSON.

Col. W. F. Prideaux.

THE INDIAN SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

At the Indian National Social Conference which was opened on Thursday, the Presidential addres was delivered by the Hon. Mr. K. Venkata Rao. In the course of the address he said:—

"If you compare the draft propositions that are to be now placed before you with those accepted unanimously or by a large majority, by the previous sixteen Conferences you will see that the General Secretary and his advisers have curtailed the programme a good deal by reducing the subjects from about 25 to 11, in order to give more time to the speakers and to enable some of them to impress upon the masses by vernacular speeches, the gravity of the existing evils and the necessity of the proposed reforms. You must have also noticed in the statement of principles enunciated by the General Secretary on the 29th November last, at a meeting of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association that the persons really interested in the amelioration of our social life must have before them a comprehensive programme to carry out the aims and objects of the Conference, and to combat all evils affecting the nation or different communities, races or castes, allowing full scope and liberty to those communities and the Associations, particularly to the active workers therein, to adopt such of them as may be found necessary for removing the evils that affect the Indians generally, or such as act injuriously on a particular caste, race or community separately. We ought not to be sorry for the differences that have arisen among our lawsmen here. We should welcome this as well as the opposition of the orthodox as it is sure to act as an education of the masses by bringing to the minds of thousands of our people whom we cannot otherwise reach, the "pros" and "cons" of the burning questions that have been seriously influencing their home life. A good deal is sure to be acceptable to them in whatever way we may place the question before them. The present opposition has to my mind an important significance which the Reformers interested particularly in widow-marriages must lay to their hearts in order that they may concentrate their energies and show to the world that what the objectors wish to be removed from the programme is a crying evil bringing disgrace upon our national character and requiring steady attention and strenuous efforts for its eradication.

WIDOW RE-MARRIAGE.

As the objection apparently relates to the widow-marriage question, I proposed to deal with it first. I do not really understand on what grounds our friends are objecting to the discussion of this question in this assembly. So far as the Sastras are concerned, it has been shown by very able scholars that the custom prevailed in ancient times, that the Vedas have references to such marriages, and that the Smritis of Manu, Parasara, Narada and Yagnavalkya have expressly permitted them. The custom seems to have fallen into disuse between the 6th and the 11th centuries of the Christian era, and it would have revived but for the Mahomedan invasion and incessant wars that raged for over 3 or 4 centuries all over the country when lakhs of able-bodied men died in battle fields and left a very large number of widows on hand. These calamities forced the widows generally to make room for spinsters in the marriage markets. Now as the British rule has given us complete immunity from such wars and has thus saved all able-bodied men from early death, I do not see why the custom should not be revived. There is also a rational reason for encouraging widow-marriages. Our infant marriage system is productive of a very large number of widowers who will be happy to take over widows as their partners if social persecution does not deter them from doing so.

A stronger case in favour of this reform will be made out by the examination of the figures contained in the Census Reports. The figures for all India under the Census of 1901 are not available. According to Census Reports of 1891 the total number of married girls below the age of 20 is over 13 millions, whereas the total number of married boys of the above age is less than 6 millions; and there are nearly 5 lakhs of Hindu widows below the age of 20, whereas the total number of widowers of the above age is less than 2 lakhs.

Mrs. Anne Besant for whom I have the greatest respect, has dealt with this question in the Hindu College Magazine for the current month. She tells us to keep in view the Hindu ideal of marriage in all its bearings, presenting men and woman as complementary halves of a single whole and fostering an intense devotion in the wife to the husband and looking upon them as united physically as well as spiritually. In her extensive studies she must have read that these theories or ideals also exist among the Buddhists, Zoroastrians and Christians; but may I ask her if any enforced widowhood prevails or ever prevailed in Ceylon, Burma, Siam, China or Japan or in any of the European countries. Are the orthodox Brahmins of the present generation following the Hindu ideal as to husband's duty towards his wife? Are they respecting other sacred ideals and duties about observing Brahmacharya or performing Sandhya or Brahmanyagnam? Have they given up the prohibited ways of living or acquiring wealth? Further this sort of ideal has not reduced women in other countries to such a miserable plight as ours.

INFANT MARRIAGE.

As regards infant marriages we know perfectly well that according to our Sastras, marriage is optional with our women. Some Indians have got queer notions about the marriage customs and married life of the Europeans. They read and note instances of elopements, run-away matches and divorces that are reported in the newspapers, draw hasty conclusions therefrom and employ them in favour of their preconceived notions or in support of their re-actionary conduct. To convince them that they are superlatively exaggerating the drawbacks in the marriage systems of the European nations I would ask them to take a little trouble and collect facts and figures by adopting a course like the following. London has got a population of over 60 lakhs, whereas Madras has about 5 lakhs. Note and collate all the cases of elopements, run away matches, divorces, &c., in a year in London as reported in all the newspapers, &c., and also take the cases of women in Madras that have run-away openly with paramours, or been superceded by a second or third wife or kicked out of their homes by their husbands; and then see which will preponderate irrespective of the disproportion in population of these two cities. Similar figures may be collected for towns like Liverpool and Poona or Rome and Benares. So far as my own enquiries go, my impression are far from being favorable to the boasted civilisation, or morality of Indians. The marriage systems in Europe produce happier and healthier families out of all proportion to what prevails amongst us. Why go so far? Take a census of a hundred or two hundred marriages of the Parsis at random and compare them with a similar number of Hindu marriages in Bombay, Broach, Surat, Calcutta or any other town and look at the result as to the proportion of happy and unhappy unions. If tested by hard facts and figures I am afraid we will be cutting a sorry picture in the eyes of the civilised nations of the world. There is no use of slavishly adhering to old customs and institutions which, though good in their own days have been manifestly producing evil results at present; and there is no use of defending them on plausible arguments and fallacious comparisons.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

As to female education, we should all be glad to note that the British Government and the Rulers of the Native States, have been adopting strenuous measures for imparting education to our girls. Still there is wide room for exertion on the part of every well-wisher of the country. The necessity for the reform is recognised everywhere and the question that is now engaging the public attention is as to what sort of education should be given to the girls; and this, I think, will solve itself slowly as female education progresses.

CASTE SYSTEM.

Another reform which every well-wisher of India would like to see brought about is to improve the caste system as it now prevails, if not to do away with it completely. I am glad to note that though the caste-system possesses a tenacious life it is dying out inch by inch. As it formerly stood, it exercised a monster influence over one's life. It is now confined to inter-dining and to inter-marrying. But the misfortune is that in these two matters, it runs counter to the express provisions of the recognized Smritis, Manu Gautama, Apastamba and others expressly authorize commonality among the first three castes and allow some sects of Sudras to cook the food of the Dwajias. This is not now followed. On the other hand some of the wisest provisions of Manu regarding the feeding of guests, friends and beggars are defiantly disobeyed by the present high castes. Further Manu, Kanwa, Brihaspathi and other Rishis have expressly laid down that in the Paliyuga eating with a sinner alone (however high his caste may be) is sinful; whereas our orthodox society allows persons openly sinning against religious, social and moral laws, and even convicts to dine in the company of the Gurus the learned and the pious. According to our Sastras, certain vegetables and other articles of food (I do not mean meat) are prohibited from being eaten by the Brahmins; but few respect this interdiction.

In ancient times India was divided into a large number of kingdoms or Principalities. There were also territorial difficulties for the union of the people in social matters. According to the then requirements each country had its own custom to make and to follow. Now India has been united under one sovereign and railroads and metalled roads have removed territorial barriers. Is it not absurd now to adhere to those customs! A Rishi has written to say that "In Magadia, there is no crime in drinking toddy, in Kalinga, in drinking arrack; in Orissa, in co-habiting with a brother's wife; in Gauda, in eating fish; and in Dravida, in marrying a maternal uncle's daughter." This shows how customs which are apparently bad were recognised in ancient times merely because they prevailed in those days. If so why not modify the Sastras or introduce better customs suited to the times? This is a question repeatedly asked by our opponents and back sliders, but none has put forward a workable scheme. Some suggest the education of our priests and pandits by bringing them repeatedly in contact with men of modern thought and educated views, and through them the introduction of desired changes. This is impracticable so long as the Matadhipathis cannot join such conferences or receive the required education. But if they do join, their offices and professions are gone. Women, the Vaidik as and the ignorant masses who are the mainstay of their position, dignity and authority will immediately throw them overboard. Trials on these lines were several times made both by our sincere friends and lukewarm reformers but they all proved infructuous. The truth is that these High Priests were in ancient times the respected Gurus of our kings, and as such they wielded the spiritual as well as the temporal powers; but they have now, like the Pope, lost the temporal authority and have been mourning over the impotency of their spiritual powers, since they know that they are amenable to the British law as to defamation and libel.

INTER-MARRIAGE.

The next point is inter-marriage between sub sects of a major caste. In this respect too, our ancients were far in advance of us. When did these unwise prohibitions come into existence? Scholars who have taken the trouble of ransacking our Sastras are of opinion that these restrictions came into vogue when Manu and other Smriti-writers began to reduce the status of women to mere chattel and cattle in about the 5th Century A.D. As all these narrow ideas about woman are now disappearing and as we have been striving hard to raise her to the pedestal which she originally occupied, and as her marriageable age is also rising on account of the agitation of the reformers and the benevolent legislation of the Rulers of some of the Native States, is it not now high time for us to work out this problem practically, whenever opportunities fall in our way?

SEA-VOYAGE.

The next question which this assembly will be called upon to consider is the one relating to sea-voyage and foreign travel. I attach much importance to this reform as I sincerely believe that the real regeneration of India on all lines—political, educational, social, commercial, industrial, and agricultural—mainly depends upon this. The British nation who have been ruling over us for over a century have introduced most of their political institutions amongst us. The English language is becoming the "lingua franca" of the country. The British public are the final arbiters of our destinies. They are just and are prepared to remedy the evils we suffer from, if they are convinced of their existence. Their ignorance regarding Indian matters is answerable for many of the ills about which some of us have been complaining in the National Congress. A trip to the United Kingdom by our educated men will be of immense use for enlightening the British Electorate about our wants and defects. Moreover foreign travel will give us useful lessons in the methods of self-government, as there we come in contact with political institutions based upon popular vote and modelled upon long experiences of great statesmen. We will also know the rights of citizenship, the power of vote and the liberty and limits of public speech. As to the immense advantages to be derived by a close study of the political institutions of Europe and America I need not here dilate much. Even a short sojourn in England makes an Indian forget that he is inferior to an Englishman, politically or otherwise; and the latter, whatever be his rank and position does not know that he belongs to a superior or ruling race. Educationally, if an Indian youth wishes to rise morally and mentally, he can have such education only in English Schools and Colleges, as the education given there is far superior to anything we can get, even in the best managed institutions here. Outside the school-house the boys here are under no control, moral or physical, whereas in England the personal example and influence of the teacher acts always as a spell upon the boy wherever he be.

My sincere opinion is, that no sooner one lands in Marseilles than a new world which bears little or no comparison with ours, opens itself before his eye, physical and mental, and the more he travels thereafter, the greater is the sensation of wonder; and at the end of his tour, however short it may be his wonder will have no bounds. Foreign travel will also remove broad religious differences and will make us look upon each other as members of an Indian, if not a universal, brotherhood.

The social difficulties in the way of an England-returned man have mostly disappeared all over India except perhaps in a few parts of the Bombay and Madras Presidencies. We should be highly thankful to our King-Emperor and to our present Viceroy for having invited and prevailed upon some of our orthodox Maharajas, Rajas, Zamindars, Noblemen and leading citizens to attend the Coronation of His Majesty last year. This acted as a stupendous stimulus to the Pandits of all Presidencies to interpret our sastras in favour of sea-voyage, to write pamphlets embodying such views and to give practical proof of their interpretations by accompanying the above personages themselves. If the orthodox Maharajas, Rajas and leading Brahmin gentlemen of this Presidency be invited by the King or His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, to pay a visit to them in England say, at the celebration of His Majesty's next birth or coronation day, the sea-voyage question will also be easily solved in Southern India. Further it only requires our wealthy educated men to set an example which is sure to electrify the orthodox in such a way as to make them take a benevolent and sympathetic view of the question and give up all opposition, direct or indirect. What is now wanted in our wealthy and educated men is moral courage and patriotism; and where this is wanting trival difficulties are magnified into insurmountable obstacles and all plausible objections urged in support of their inaction. The other important subjects open for discussion to-day relate to (1) abolition of enforced tonsure, (2) temperance and social purity, (3) admission of repentant converts into Hinduism and (4) elevation of Pariahs. These are subjects which have been threshed out at other Conferences and public meetings; and I am sure that there are very able men here who will discuss those subjects thoroughly.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 27th December, 1903, on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	300	100	..	400
Or per mile of Railway	17	6	..	23
For previous 17 weeks of half-year	5,340	2,354	18	7,712
Total for 18 weeks	5,640	2,454	18	8,112
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	306	355	...	661
Per mile of Ry.-do.	18	20	...	38
Total to corresponding date do.	5,939	2,843	43	1,858

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 261
Do. to date ..... ,, 713

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 27th December 1903, on 141·14 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	3,030	11,000	..	14,000
Or per mile of Railway	21	78	...	99
For previous 17 weeks of half-year	57,683	148,153	1,845	207,681
Total for 18 weeks	60,683	159,153	1,845	221,681
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,737	12,803	538	16,123
Per mile of Ry. do.	19	91	4	114
Total to corresponding date do.	63,759	160,558	3,581	227,88

HOME REMITTANCES.

The following is the weekly memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

	£
1. Amount to be remitted during 1903-04	17,000,000
2. Remitted from 1st April 1903 to 5th December 1903, by Council Bills	13,139,364
By Gold	....
3. Balance to be remitted from 6th December 1903 to 31st March 1904	3,860,636

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It removes freckles, tan, sunburns, soothes and heals stings of insects; cures prickly heat, &c., and produces a beautifully clear and healthy complexion. It is free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery for ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, of 67 Hatton Garden, London.

THE ROMANCE OF A GEM.

REMARKABLE DELHI POLICE CASE.

FAQIR CHAND and Mahesri, Jewellers of Delhi, owned a sapphire valued at Rs. 7,000, which they sent to England for sale. They refused an offer of Rs. 8 000 and re obtained possession of the gem. On the 19th of February last they sent the stone to Hazari Mal of Bombay, insured for Rs. 1,000, hoping to sell it to H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad, who was then staying at Bombay on his return from the Coronation Darbar. They asked Hazari Mal to endeavour to sell it to His Highness for Rs. 21,000.

On the 24th of that month the senders received a wire from Bombay intimating that the consignees had received the Insured Parcel, but it contained tarih only and no gem. The matter was reported to the Postal authorities who held an enquiry but were of opinion that the senders never enclosed the gem in the package. Only the Postal inquiry was made and the Police were not communicated with. A few months ago the Personal Assistant to the Post Master-General, Punjab, came to Delhi from Lahore to search the houses of the jewellers with the aid of the Police.

The jewellers houses were searched, but the gem was not found and the matter remained a mystery. The jewellers naturally regarded the search as a great disgrace to them. Mr. H. S. Dunsford, District Superintendent of Police, instructed Sandhe Khan the Inspector to keep an eye on this matter and institute secret enquiries to find the gem. The senders were also in communication with their London friends, regarding the same and at last learnt that it had reached London. The jewellers thereupon informed the Police Inspector Sardha Khan of this who asked them to enquire by what means and from whom it was received in London. The reply given was that it had been received from Magan Mal and Dhannia Mal, Jewellers of Madras, resident at Jaipur. Enquiry being made from the Madras jewellers how they obtain possession, the latter said that it was sent to them by Jawhar Lal of Delhi.

Jawahar Lal was then arrested and made a clear breast of the whole affair to the Police and said that the parcel was tempered with in the Delhi Post Office by one Lajja Ram, Packer, and that Jewan Singh a clerk in the Postal Comntroller's office was also concerned. The Police then arrested Lajja Ram at the Delhi Post Office and Jewan Singh in the Comptroller's office. The houses of Lajja Ram and Jewan Singh were searched and in the house of the latter was found a cheque for Rs. 1,000 in his favour; incriminating Telegrams concerning the gem were also found. The accused, it appears, sold the sapphire for Rs. 1,800, receiving part payment, and were promised the balance when the diamond was sold in London. All these are now in Police custody and Buta Singh has gone to Madras to arrest Magan Mal and Dhannia Mal Jewellers. On the arrival of the latter the whole of the accused will be put on trial. The gem had been reduced by a half rasti in weight to avoid recognition.—"Delhi Morning Post."

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

INDIGO.

The Final General Memorandum on the Indigo crop of the season 1903 reads as follows:—

In Bengal the season opened unfavourably in the seven chief indigo-growing districts, the rainfall being very insufficient, but later good rain was received and thenceforward the conditions were favourable. The area under the crop continues to contract, the estimate for the year being 249,700 acres compared with 255 500 acres sown last year. The outturn per acre is also below the average though much better than the very poor crop of last year, and it is expected to reach 60 per cent of a full crop in north Bihar, 90 per cent in Gaya, Shahabad, Purnea, and Bhagalpur, and 65 per cent in the rest of Bengal. Assuming the normal yield of indigo for Bihar to be 20 lb per acre, and for the rest of the Bengal districts to be 12 lb per acre, the total yield of indigo in north Bihar comes to 31,525, for other Bihar districts to 8,580, and for the rest of Bengal to 1,830 factory maunds, or to a total of about 42,000 factory maunds, Messrs. Moran & Co., however estimate the outturn for north Bihar at 40,500 factory maunds, and for the rest of Bengal at 6,000 factory maunds.

In the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh the total area estimated in September was 163,980 acres as compared with 135,890 acres, the ascertained area of the previous year, showing a decrease of 23 per cent. This comparison is, however, misleading as experince shows that the estimates are always greatly understated. The area returned in last year's forecast was 93,154 acres, or 42,750 acres less than the actual area, and comparing the present return with this estimate it is fair to infer that the area sown has been at least equal to and perhaps slightly in excess of that of the preceding year. The monsoon this year was unusually late in arriving, and general rain was not received till the end of the third week of July. Injury from drought was therefore reported from some places; but the rains, when they did come, were good and the damage is much less than had been anticipated. In the Doab where the crop was promising from the beginning the yield is reported to be satisfactory about 90 per cent of the normal. Elsewhere it is not so good being about 75 per cent of the normal. The total outturn of indigo is estimated at 49,129 factory maunds (19,320 for Doab and 5,829 for Benares) compared with 14,944 maunds estimated last year.

In the Punjab the area is ascertained to be 76,700 acres. This is 82 per cent above the area returned last year, but a comparison with the quinquennial and decennial averages shows that the industry is slowly dying out in most districts. Muzaffargarh has, however, returned normal figures, and Dera Ghazi Khan has reported an increase of 44 per cent on the decennial average. The extension of cultivation is due to timely running of the canals and seasonable rainfall. The total outturn of seed is estimated at 4,720,700 seers against 1,764,400 seers in 1902. The yield of dye is 731,300 seers compared with 419,100 seers last year.

In Madras the total area sown with indigo at the end of November last was 149,900 acres. This figure is slightly below the average of five years but 25 per cent below the average of ten years. But compared with the corresponding period of 1902, there is an increase of 31 per cent which occurs chiefly in Kurnal, Anantapur, and Cuddapah, and is ascribed to good and timely rainfall. There is a marked decrease in Kistna Nellore, and South Arcot, which is generally attributed to the fall in prices. The condition of the crop is reported to be generally good and the probable outturn is estimated at 85 per cent of normal. Including a forecast of the late sowings the total area is estimated at 270,000 acres and the yield at 52,940 cwt. as compared with 212,200 acres and 40,250 cwt last year, or an increase of 31 per cent in each case.

EXPORTS.

The exports in each of the last five years have been (cwt)—

	1898-99	1899-1900	1900-01	1901-02	1902-03
From Calcutta	81,779	59,078	71,137	55,138	21,403
Do Madras	41,203	34,701	18,745	26,056	32,242
Do Bombay	5,681	6,541	5,812	3,015	2,295
Do Karachi	4,966	5,819	6,593	6,317	1,437

The disastrous character of the season of 1902 in Northern India is indicated by these figure which also reveal the diminishing prosperity of the indigo planting industry resulting from the fall in prices

THE MULKOWAL DISASTER.

THE publication of the certificate granted by the Punjab Government to the medical officer who inoculated the villagers of Mulkowal with anti-plague serum affords a further opportunity for urging that even at this late hour the report on the occurrence should be made public, says the "Pioneer." Though no one suspected that the medical officer was in the slightest degree responsible for the disaster, the Government has only fulfilled its plain duty in exonerating him from all blame. This, however, merely narrows the circle of responsibility by the exclusion of one man, and it should be apparent to the Government that so long as the real facts are suppressed distrust and suspicion inevitably supply their place, and compel the conclusion that some thing is being concealed which the public have a right to know. How is it possible for the Government to expect the people to display confidence in its plague policy and to offer themselves for inoculation so long as the facts of the Mulkowal disaster are burked? Had the report been published at the time it was presented it would have done less harm, no matter what its contents, than has been done by the suppression of facts in which everyone who is invited to undergo inoculation has a vital interest. Every season it becomes more evident that unless the confidence of the people is secured effected measures of plague prevention are quite impossible, and the best way to secure confidence is to ensure that everything is done in the light of day: the very worst is to suppress evidence of mistakes.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

LORD ROSEBERY'S DREAMS.

"NEW POLICY EMPIRICAL, NOT IMPERIAL."

LORD ROSBERY devoted most of his speech at Edinburgh to the question of tariff reform. As far as they could gather, he said, the policy of Mr. Balfour was this—he himself apparently says "Go forth, my son, with my blessing. If you are unsuccessful may that benediction keep you warm; if you are successful I should be delighted to fold you back to my arms, and to adopt your policy." Mr. Chamberlain indeed, was sent out by Mr. Balfour as a sort of beater to beat the wood for game and they and other electors of the United Kingdom were the game, (Laughter.) If Mr. Chamberlain was successful in beating the game up Mr. Balfour would

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

GREAT BRITIAN AND GERMANY.

The Bill for the prolongation of the provisional Anglo-German Commercial Treaty was read a first and second time on December 12 in the German Reichstag, and was passed by an immense majority with an Ultramontane and National Liberal Amendment to the effect that the prolongation must not be extended beyond December 31, 1905. Count von Bulow was absent and the Government was represented by Count von Posafowsky, Baron von Richthofen, and the Prussian Ministers of Commerce and Finance.

The Bill (say the "Standard" correspondent) would have been passed even more expeditiously, had not Count von Reventlow, an Agrarian deputy, seized the opportunity to make a maiden speech full of hostility against England and of accusations against the Imperial Government, whom he charged with "neglecting German National interests." This elicited replies from Count von Kanitz, Conservative, who did not wish his party to be identified with Count Von Reventlow, and by the State Secretary, Count von Posadowsky, who had little mercy for the newcomer, and described the extreme Agrarian and Ultra-Nationalist policy he recommended as one that would deal the heaviest blow to Germany by provoking tariff wars with the whole world.

In reply to an ironical question by Count von the Reventlow, as to whether Germany had remonstrated with the Indian Government about the treatment of German sugar, Count von Posadowsky read a telegram just received from the German Ambassador in London, announcing that, on the 2nd instant, the Indian Government had abolished the countervailing duties on all sugar produced after Aug. 3 in countries that had joined the Brussels Convention, and which was neither shipped at a port in a country not adhering to the Convention nor had passed through such a country. This communication greatly embarrassed the Agrarians, who had not expected it.

Ultimately, the provisional agreement with England was accepted by all parties with the exception of the Social Democrats, who were opposed to the agreement being extended to the end of 1905.

ITALY AND ENGLAND.

Signor Tittoni, Minister for Foreign Affairs, on Dec. 11 visited Sir Francis Bertie, the British Ambassador at Rome, who was suffering from a slight cold. Signor Tittoni, in the name of the Italian Government and people, expressed gratitude for the friendliness of Great Britain in Somaliland, as shown by the prompt and courageous action of Commander Gaunt, of the Mohawk, which, said the Minister, further strengthened the friendship between the two countries. Signor Olivo, the Italian Consul at Aden, has been instructed to express similiar sentiments to the British authorities there, and to notify Commander Gaunt of the appreciation of the Italian Government.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The King of Spain has been on a visit to Lisbon and the King of Portugal, and courtesies of all kinds have been exchanged between the two monarchs. Speaking as a banquet at Lisbon on Dec. 11, King Carlos alluded to the ties of friendship that united him to the late King of Spain and Queen Christina, which he said, were in themselves an assurance of the friendship of himself and of the Portuguese people towards King Alfonso and the Spanish nation. He hoped that the present visit would increase the good relations between the two countries. King Alfonso, who read his reply, said that during his reign everything possible would be done to strengthen this amity.

TURKEY AND THE POWERS.

A Reuter telegram from Constantinople of Dec. 12 says:—

Instructions for the civil assessors in Macedonia have been drawn up by the Austro-Hungarian and Russian Ambassadors and forwarded to their respective Governments for approval. Their Excellencies will now enter into pourpariers with the Porte concerning the fresh instructions to be furnished by the Porte to the Inspector-General and the Valis in Macedonia in regard to the duties of the two assessors. The commander-in chief for the reorganisation of the gendarmerie will be appointed by the Porte with the approval of the two Powers. It is not known who will be selected for the post, nor is it known what number of officers the five Powers will supply, as Germany declines to participate in the measure. Sir N. O'Conor continues to press the Porte to show greater activity in the reorganisation of the gendarmerie. The Ministerial Committee met to-day at Yildiz Kiosk to deliberate on the reforms in Macedonia.

It is reported in Constantinople, says the correspondent of the "Standard" that Col. Giessl, a former military attache, was received in audience on Dec. 12 by the Austrian Emperor, as well as the Austrian Ambassador in St. Petersburg. It is conjectured that the question of the Macedonian Gendarmeri was discussed with special reference to Col. Giessl's participation. It has been stated here that he was prepared to accept the chief command, for which he is well fitted in many respects, and the idea is favoured by several of the powers, but rejected by Russia. The delay emphasises the hollowness of the hope of any real harmony between the views of the powers, as it is very disheartening to Turks like Ferid Pasha, who perceive that any delay, especially if traceable to a divergence in the views and interests of the Powers, must tend to shake the confidence of the Macedonians and encourage the activity of the bands.

It is reported in Berlin from Constantinople that a meeting of notables, including many Albanians, has been held at Monastir to protest against the appointment of the Austrian and Russian assessors, who are threatened on their arrival, with the fate that befel the Russian Consul who was murdered some time ago.

The decision of the Russian Government to pay the Russians appointed to Turkish posts in Macedonia out of Russian State funds is believed in Turkish circles to point to a loosening of the Austro-Russian "entente."

The Constantinople correspondent of the "Standard" writes on December 14:—

"I have reason to believe that the head of the Gendarmerie has been chosen in the person of General Graveri, who formerly commanded the Italian force, in Crete at the time of the insurrection. The choice will meet with universal approbation. General Graveri is a man of quite exceptional courage, decision, and energy, as he has frequently proved, and as I can personally testify I was an eye-witness when together with a Russian officer, he was first to enter a room full of mutinous Albanian gendarmes at Canea.

General Tzontcheff, the Macedonian leader, has just concluded a brief visit to Paris. He was interviewed by a representative of the Matin," to whom he made the following statement:—

"The Austro-Russian proposal is certainly full of good things and of good intentions, but it is only on paper. Macedonia will only be reassured when a Christian Governor-General responsible to the Powers is placed at her head. I entirely approve the plan of giving Macedonia a regime similiar to that which has had such excellent results in Crete. We should be contented if Macedonia, like Crete, were partitioned, from the police point of view only, into sections occupied by Russian, Austrian, French, British and Italian troops. Then pacification would be immediately accomplished. The heads of the insurrection have come to Europe to ascertain the views of the Governments and nations towards us. I am proceeding to London, and from there I shall go to St. Petersburg.

General Tzontcheff, who was formerly an officer in the Bulgarian Army, added that the situation in Macedonia was more terrible than ever.

A representative of "Die Zeit" also interviewed General Tzontcheff, who said that he did not care for Boris Saraffoff's plans. He himself was opposed to terrorist and Anarchist methods of warfare his followers preferring a systematic guerilla war. Being asked his opinion about the reform scheme and its control by the two assessors, he replied:—

Only one reform article is needed—namely, the appointment of a Christian Governor-General of an autonomous Macedonia. The control by two civil agents is worthless, as it will merely give rise to a mass of reports, counter-reports, cross-examinations, advice, and protests, and will lose itself in bureaucratic clerical work. All the Macedonian organisations are perfectly aware that the rising must break out again in the spring, and that Bulgaria cannot look on with folded arms.

The Sofia correspondent of the "Times" telegraphed on Dec. 14:—

To-night, after a secret sitting prolonged for several hours, the Sobranje approved the Ministerial proposal of an extraordinary credit of 25,000,000 frs. for military purposes. This decision practically accords immunity to the Government in respect of military expenditure incurred during the past summer without parliamentary sanction. It is stated that some prominent members of the Russophil Opposition opposed the vote.

Should serious complications arise next spring, as is generally expected by the most competent observers the Army will be found in a thoroughly efficient condition and ready for a campaign.

SERVIA.

The rumour that the Austro-Hungarian Government is about to recall its representative from Belgrade is confirmed, says the Vienna correspondent of the "Times" on Dec. 13. The chief Powers seem to have agreed that a clear manifestation of European disapproval of the predominating influence wielded in Servia by the assassins of King Alexander will offer King Peter an opportunity of removing these men from power. It is consequently probable that there will shortly be a general diplomatic strike in Belgrade.

The "Neues Wiener Journal" is responsible for the follwing account of what passed at a private audience given by the Emperor on Dec. 14 to Dr. Vuitch, the new Servian Minister in Vienna.

The Emperor said to the Minister that the sanguinary events of June 11 had so injured the reputation of Servia abroad that, with every sympathy for the Servian people, a complete understanding between Austria-Hungary and Scavia must be out of the question so long as the regicides are allowed to play a role at Court, in the Army, and in the Administration. The public conscience of Europe demanded that all persons who bear the indelible stain of regicide should be punished, or at least removed from public positions: and King Peter must submit to that demand, even at the risk of his position becoming more difficult thereby. It was a question of Servia's reputation with the civilised world that a crime of such almost historic hideousness should not remain unexpiated. The Emperor then mentioned the leave granted to the Austro-Hungarian diplomatic representative in Belgrade, calling it a comparatively mild measure, to spare the sensibility of the Servian Court, but to be followed however by more serious and more efficacious demonstrations of the European Great Powers should the party of assassins retain its influence. The Emperor spoke with great warmth and his words made a deep impression on the Minister.

Belgrade, December 16 (Reuter).—The reply given by the Emperor Francis Joseph to M. Vuitch when the letter delivered to his Majesty the letters accrediting him as Servian Minister at Vienna, to the effect that friendly relations between the Powers and Servia would only be renewed when the regicides had been removed from the "entourage" of King Peter, is published in the Servian newspapers to-day and has caused considerable sensation.

CENTRAL ASIAN NOTES.

LORD CURZON'S TOUR.

A DESPATCH from Teheran to the "Peterbourgskiya Vieiomosti" quotes the following apostrophe from the organ of the Shah's Government:—"In the name of the Persian Government and of the people of Iran, we heartily greet the visit of the Viceroy to our shores; and we pray God to strengthen and consolidate the English Government, the old friend of Persia under whose beneficent protection so many of the Shah's subjects dwell." The incident which unfortunately prevented the Viceroy from landing on the Persian littoral is described by the Russian journal as a "Diplomatic comic-tragedy," the sequel to which remains yet to be revealed. The "Novoe Vremya," evidently labouring under the suspicion merely implied by its contemporary, openly expresses the opinion that the incident alluded to was deliberately created, and that, like the assumed slight put upon the British-Indian Government by the Dalai Lama of Thibet, it will not improbably be made the "raison d'etre" for the despatch of another "punitive expedition" to Southern Persia.

THE BRITISH EXPEDITION TO THIBET.

The "Tagliche Rundschau" publishes a communication on the subject of the British expedition to Thibet, the writer of which says:—

It is self-evident that England, having become aware of Russia's inclinations in the same direction, wishes to assert her own older claim to Thibet. She cannot be blamed for choosing a time when the Russians are busy elsewhere. It cannot be affirmed at first sight, that the expedition has been fitted out by England with the object of waging war against Thibet, as its main purpose may be to ascertain to what extent concessions have been granted to Russia, and then to obtain similar treatment in this respect if it is, for the present only a "Mission," which is to find out how the land lies, if the physical difficulties and the dangers from marauders to which such an expedition is exposed are taken into consideration, we need not be surprised at its size. The astonishment expressed that the mission already behaves as if it were in a conquered country, and surmises as to what the English would say if a similar mission were to march through their country are rather forced. England is not Thibet. A different attitude has to be assumed in an unopened and uncivilised country. We cannot seriously expect England to abandon her efforts to annex the mountain States, or at least to use them as "buffer States. England does not want to conquer Thibet. She would rather obtain concession in a peaceful way than fight for them at her own risk. England's enemy is not Tibet, but Russia.

AFFRAYS AT ASTRABAD.

A telegram from Astrabad to the "Novoe Vremya," states that the establishment of Persian Custom Houses on the Russo-Persian frontier led to sanguinary conflicts between the Persian Customs officers and the Turcomans, in which one Persian officer and one Cossack were killed. When the Governor of Astrabad with a large body of troops subsequently appeared on the scene, the Turcoman Khans expressed their readiness to pay 11 tomans per Kibitka, or a total of 50,000 tomans, as compensation for the material loss and a like sum for those killed. On the Governor however, demanding more, the Turcoman Khans swore that blood would not lay down their arms until the Governor had been dismissed. A series of fresh sanguinary conflicts then ensued with heavy losses on both sides. According to latest reports the defeated troops had retired to Astrabad.

A NEW PAPER AT ASHKABAD.

A new journal, subsidised by the Government, and entitled the "Zakaspiskoye Obosrenie" of the Transcaspian Review, has made its appearance in Ashkabad. The new organ is printed in Russian and Persian, on good paper, and in an unusually elegant style for a Russian publication. It is intended to circulate more especially among the Mahomedans in Turkestan, Transcaspia and Transcaucasia. The leading policy of the "Zakaspiskoye Obosrenie," says the Odessa correspondent of the "Standard," is a steady and studious promotion of a closer (entente) between Russia and Persia. Its first impression contains portraits of the Czar and Czarina, the Shah, and other illustrious personages. The leading article deals with the decline of the Turkish Empire, and the rapidly waning personal authority and prestige of the reigning Sultan. This is a somewhat bold initiative course for an organ intended to circulate among Sunnite as well as Shiite Mussulmans. The necessity for a further and wider development of Russo-Persian trade and commerce, in face of the aggressive and insidious competition of English agents, is urged by MM. Fedoroff and Vierin, two well-known Russian economists.

The new line of telegraph between Ferghana and Chinese Turkestan has been completed, the terminal point being Irkeshtam. The Russian Government attaches much importance to the establishment of this new means of rapid communication with its Political Resident in Kashgar. It will also aid in the development of Russia's commercial relations with Eastern Turkestan. The new line will later on be extended to join the terminus of the Chinese telegraph system. The Russians propose, with the consent of the Pekin Government, to construct this extension themselves.

THE CITY MORTALITY

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	8
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	4	2	15
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	1	4	23
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalaksmi	0	0	9
E Masagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	1	1	21
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	2	2	7
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	8
Total	9	12	96
Same date last year	24	20	113

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Death from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	7	2	8
B Mandvi, Cholka, Oomarkhadi and Dongri	6	4	22
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	5	3	24
D Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	1	0	7
E Masgon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	1	18
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	6
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	5
Total	22	12	93
Total plague deaths to date	24,026	216,102	
Same date last year	99	98	119

INDIAN AND CHINESE LABOUR FOR THE RAND.

THE "Times" publishes the following letter:—

Sir,—In the article which you printed on the 23rd November your Johannesburg Correspondent wrote:—

"The claims of the Indian over the Chinaman have never been very seriously advanced. Apart from the debateable question of the relative value of the two as labourers, an insuperable difficulty was found in the fact that, so long as the Indians in the Transvaal are denied all municipal rights, the Indian Government does not see its way to countenance any scheme for Indian labour."

But surely the question is not so easily settled as that. There is no question of municipal rights for indentured labourers who are brought to the Rand for two years and then taken home again; and, since the above was published, further difficulties in the employment of Chinese labour have arisen from the opposition to it, which has been signalized by the resignations of Messrs. Wybergh, Creswell, and Monypenny. There is undoubtedly a strong opposition to the use of Chinese labour on the Rand; yet it is admitted that some external labour must be introduced—why, then, should it not be Indian?

The advocates of the employment of Chinese labour on the Rand are on the horns of this dilemma. Either the employment offered in the mines is desirable, is on fair wages with good treatment, and is therefore one which would be willingly accepted by a free labourer; or else it is an offer of inadequate wages and severe treatment, which no free man would voluntarily accept.

In the first case—i.e., if it is desirable and coveted—surely we ought to offer it first to our own British subjects in India, and not to the "heathen Chinese." Even those most opposed to Mr. Chamberlain's doctrines would admit that, if you have a fair and extensive field of labour, the opportunity should be offered first to our own fellow subjects in India, and not lavished on foreigners and aliens, who have no possible claim on us.

If on the other hand, the wages are inadequate, and the conditions exacting and objectionable, how can we expect the Chinese Government to help us to obtain recruits from their own nation; and, a fortiori, how can we expect our own Government to put pressure on the Chinese Government in order to make them comply with conditions which we virtually admit that we would not impose on our own fellow-subjects?

Either the thing is a good thing, in which case we ought to keep it for ourselves (i.e., our own Empire); or it is a bad thing, in which case we ought not to attempt to impose it on others.

I have never understood the reluctance to employ Indian coolies for the South African mines. I have had large numbers of them in several different districts of India in my employment on behalf of Government, in famine works, in building goals, &c., and in making roads and I can see no reason why, with proper tuition, they should not be just as good miners as the Chinese; and I imagine that the Chinese will require tuition, too, in the special work of the Rand mines.

I believe that it is known that the Chinese would not or could not, do underground work in California and Australia, whereas plenty of Indian coolies do hard and, I believe, efficient work in the mines of Chota Nagpore and Western Bengal. The Indians are certainly more tractable and easily managed than the Chinese; and they do not form secret societies in the way the latter do. The Indians of Northern India are undoubtedly for the most part up to the work physically; and I have never heard complaints that they cannot stand underground work.

India is, as we all know, immensely over-populated and the pressure of population is increasing every year. It would be an immense boon to India if we could take away 70,000 or 80,000 coolies every two years at fair reasonable labour for them outside their own country. India is so much nearer to South Africa than China is that the batches of labourers could be exchanged twice as often, the voyage from Bombay to Natal being only about a fortnight, instead of the several weeks which it would take to reach Northern China.

There is great point in favour of the employment of Indians in that they would be protected by a powerful and absolutely uncorrupted British Government, and no trust or league of mineowners and no Colonial Government could attempt to wink at any breaches of the rules which might be laid down or of the contracts made with the coolies. The Indian Government would have protectors of emigrants at the ports and at the mines, as they now have in the Indian ports and in Assam; and the rights of the coolies would be fully protected, while they while would be much more docile and controllable than the Chinese would be.

It seems to me that from all three points—viz. (1) that of the Empire; (2) that of the labourers; and (3) that of the mine owners, it would be far better to have Indian than Chinese coolies on the Rand.

(1) From the point of view of the Empire we should by employing them be relieving a grieveous pressure of population in our most important and flourishing dependency; and we should give (under the favourable hypothesis) a large field of well-paid and desirable labour to our own fellow-subjects instead of to aliens of a type to which there are many strong objections.

(2) From the point of view of the labourers, they are sure to be more fairly treated and better looked after in every way if they are supervised and guarded by the agents of a strong British Government than if they are subjects of a weak and corrupt Government like that of China.

(3) From the point of view of the mine-owner he will get a supply of docile and tractable labourers, fairly civilized in their habits, very little given to drink, not accustomed to form secret societies, and under the control of a friendly and British Government. If the coolies are well treated the mineowners will be able to obtain an unlimited supply of efficient labour, near at hand inexpensive, and without any occasion for bribery or corruption of any kind. If they resort to China, the supply will be limited and difficult, and they little realize the amount of bribery and negotiation which will have to be done before they get thier first supply, if they ever get any at all, which is doubtful.

The Indian coolie is always willing and anxious to return to India when he has made the small sum which is to him a competency, and there would be no difficulty in arranging for his return after two years or three years.

In conclusion, if the mine-owners are in earnest in wishing to get efficient and tractable labour at a fair and reasonable cost and intend to treat the labourers well and equitably, then they should apply to the Indian Government, stating that these labourers will be indentured and returned to India at the expiry of their contract, so that there would be no question of giving them municipal rights; that they are willing to have protectors of emigrants appointed by the Government of India both at the ports of departure and arrival and at the mines; and that they are willing to pay the costs of these officials. It could not be more than £3,000 or 4,000 a year, and in any case it would be infinitely less than the amount which would have to be spent in bribes and negotitions in China, while the result would be certain and secure, whereas in China, it would be uncertain, everchanging, and dependant on the caprices of an absolute Government. If, therefore, the mineowners mean fairly by the labourers, they should go to India for them. If, on the other hand, they mean unfairly, and wish to exact unduly hard labour under severe and repulsive conditions, then we should not allow them to obtain labour either from India or from China; but I for one do not believe that the magnates of the Rand are so short-sighted as to adopt a policy which could only end in disaster and failure.

If they take Indian labour, they will take the cheapest labour in the world, and they will know exactly what they have to pay for it, and how much labour they will get, which they will never do with Chinese labour and Chinese conditions.

Let them consult all those who are best acquainted with Indian and South African conditions, and see whether they will not recommend Indian labour in preference to Chinese.

A. COTTERELL TUPP, LL. D., Indian Civil Service (R.).

THE BRAVERY OF COMMANDER LOWRY.

Commander Arthur Cole Lowry, whose death is announced in his 40th year, was in 1901 awarded the Stanhope gold medal for an act of conspicuous gallantry off the Island of Andros. When the Empress of India was on her way from Malta in September, 1900, to rejoin the Mediterranean Fleet and was nearing Doro Channel in the Grecian Archipelago, it was observed about 9 a.m. that rockets were being fired by the steamer Charkieh, of London, which, it was found, had her shaft broken and propellers gone, and was drifting towards the rocks. A boat was sent from the Empress of India in charge of Commander (then Lieutenant) Lowry, but could not get near the steamer owing to the heavy sea. Lieut. Lowry then jumped overboard with a lifebuoy and line, and swimming to the steamer, gave the lifebuoy to a Turk to hold until he got on board. The Turk, however, let go, and the buoy drifting away, Lieut. Lowry was placed in the same dangerous position as the other people on board. It was not until the morning that the people who were left, including Lieut. Lowry, who had been up in the top for some hours, were recovered from the wreck. In July, 1890, he rescued from drowning Commander C. W. Dickinson and several other persons belonging to the Fearless in Phalerium Bay: and in November, 1897, during a heavy gale and with a dangerous sea running, he jumped overboard dressed as he was, from the forecastle of the Empress of India and saved the life of a seaman who had been swept overboard. He was awarded a pension for wounds in 1902, and retired last May.

THE FAR EAST.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

JAPANESE OF MILITARY AGE IN LONDON SAID TO HAVE BEEN RECALLED.

"The most significant piece of news concering the Far East is the following announced printed in large type, in the leading page of the "Times":—

We were informed last night by an Englishman who is employed by a firm who also employ a large number of Japanese, that all Japanese of military age now in employment in London have received notice to return to their own country. We thereupon communicated with the Japanese Legation, and were told that the Legation was not aware of the fact."

The "Express," which prints a statement to the same effect says that a number of Japanese employes handed in their notices during the day, and announced their intention of departing for Japan with all possible speed. The number of Japanese living in this country is about 150.

With reference to the above report, Reuter's Agency is informed by the Japanese Legation that the Government deals directly with each Japanese subject liable to military service, and not through the Legation. At the same time the Japanese Minister authorises the statement that any wholesale recall of men to Japanese such as the report suggests, is in the highest degree improbable; and his Excellency can only assume that the rumour has its origin in some notification from the Government to one or two Japanese in London that they have not the legal permits requisite to allow of their residence abroad.

RUSSIA'S REPLY.

A "Dalziel" telegram from St. Petersburg Dec. 15, says:—

It is now known that Russia's reply to Japan is confined exclusively to the question of Korea and does not even allude to Manchuria. Russia intimates that she cannot withdraw her claims to move troops across Northern Korea, as it is of the highest importance for her to have an alternative means of access to Port Arthur and direct communication between Port Arthur and Vladivostock. Russia it is understood, declares further that it is indispensable for the maintenance of her predominant position in the Far East that she should have the right of coaling stations on the Korean coast. In return for these privileges Russia is prepared to hand Southern Korea over to Japan, practically to do what she likes with.

Notwithstanding that these proposals are far from what Japan is in principle disposed to grant, it is expected confidently here that she will finish by accepting them, the more so as Russia has indirectly given it to be understood that in that event she would be prepared to exchange views with Japan on the subject of Manchuria and meet her on that question as far as possible. This must not be taken to imply, however, that Russia will agree to the principle of the "Open Door" in Manchuria. She is willing to make concessions but will not go to such a length as the "Open Door" unless Japan is vigorously supported by the other Powers. The eventual attitude of the United States in this connection is being much discussed in Government circles with no inconsiderable amount of eager speculation.

STATEMENT BY THE JAPANESE MINISTER IN PARIS.

M. Motono, the Japanese Minister in Paris, has made an interesting statement to a representative of the "Gaulois." It is substantially as follows:—

M. Motono says he believes in a pacific settlement of the Russo-Japanese difficulty, but takes care to add that everything depends upon the attitude of Russia. Our Emperor is animated by peaceful sentiments. On the other hand, the love of peace which inspires all the Czar's actions is universally known. These two wills, this pacific disposition on the part of the two Sovereigns, are a substantial guarantee that war will be averted. M. Motono declined to say what were the points on which the two countries had hitherto found it impossible to come to terms, but accounted as follows for the dissolution of the Japanese Chamber:—

"In Japan we have a constitutional regime, but not a parliamentary one. That is to say, our Ministers are not responsible to Parliament, but only to the Emperor. . . . If the Japanese Ministry is in agreement with the Emperor, and if it be the subject of a hostile vote in the Chamber, the Emperor dissolves Parliament, which has no influence on the course of negotiations with Russia. The Japanese Government knows what it is doing and what it wants.

"The Japanese nation is conscious of its strength particularly at the present moment. It understands that we are in no way inferior to Russia either on land or on sea. Perhaps the Russian fleet just now in the Far East is numerically superior to that of Japan but as regards fighting units we are unquestionably superior to Russia. Moreover, Japan possesses one thing that Russia does not—namely bases of operations. Port Arthur is not yet quite organised, Vladivostock is closed by ice for half the year. The Trans-Siberian Railway is not equipped for the transport of troops on any considerable scale. It would require three weeks' quick travelling to reach Port Arthur from the extreme eastern frontier of Russia in Europe. At present the Russians have only 75,000 men in those regions, and with the reinforcements she will send they cannot exceed 150,000 to 200,000 whereas Kapan can put on a war footing 500,000 men, well armed and disciplined, and the means of transport are thoroughly well organised, as the foreign officers who went through the Chinese campaign with us can testify.

These are so many elements of success for Japan and the Japanese nation is aware of it. Such considerations account for the impatience of the Japanese Chamber and the irritation of the whole people. Nevertheless the Japanese Government who sincerely desire to arrive at an understanding with Russia will not allow themselves to be carried away by this current of public opinion however strong it may be unless it is compelled to do so by outside events.

In reply to a question M. Motono said that the selection of the two commander-in-chief that of the army and that of the navy would depend upon the Emperor. But we have two great captains who distinguished themselves during the war with China—namely General Yamagata now member of the Superior Council of War and Admiral Ito chief of the general staff of the navy. Both of them are still full of life health and warlike vigour. But I may formally state that these conjectures will not be realised considering the pacific sentiments which animate the two Emperor and the two Government. Nothing for the moment points to a rupture between the two Governments."

PARIS, Dec. 12—"Reuter" In the course of an address to the Finance Committee of the Chamber to-day on the main lines of his policy, M Delcasse, Minister for foreign affairs said he was certain that Russia and Japan would succeed in reaching an agreement satisfactory to both.

The "Standard" Tokio correspondent says the impression prevails in well informed circles that there is a wide difference between the reply and the pacific assurances given out in St. Petersburg Consequently there is a strong undercurrent of uneasines at Tokio.

A "Daily Mail" telegram from Tokio states that the Russian reply while making certain concession in Manchuria, shows a wide discrepancy in its terms with those of the Japanese demands.

The "Morning Post says it has excellent authority for stating that the reported belief that Russias reply to Japan is satisfactory cannot be said to be based on fact, Russian statesman may prefer that an optimistic view of the situation created by the Emperors reply should meet with general acception but at present there is nothing to warrant the assumption that this reply is of a nature to terminate the negotiations in a sense agreeable to both parties.

THE UNITED STATES AND KOREA.

Mr. Allen, United States Minister at Seoul, reports considerable uneasiness and rioting in Korea, and has requested that a United States warship may be sent to Korean waters. State Department has forwarded his request to the Navy Department, and it is expected that the gunboat Wilmington will be hurried to a Korean port. The following telegram from Seoul is published in New York:—Mr. Allen, the United States Minister, had demanded a definite answer from the Korean Government with regard to the opening of Wi-ju.

COLOMBIA AND PANAMA.

STRANGE STORY OF AN ADJUSTMENT.

"UNCOMMONLY LIKE COMIC OPERA."

The New York correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" gives the report, which he describes as sounding wild, but not wholly improbable, that some kind of adjustment between Colombia and Panama is in the wind. The suggestion is that Panama should annex Colombia with the full consent of the latter, a ratified Canal Treaty as an accomplished fact being thus made an asset. This would result in a Republic with the old boundaries restored and the capital transferred from Bogota to Panama.

This sounds uncommonly like comic opera, adds the correspondent, but, after all, it might be witnessed with a grave a face as the recent "bouffe" occurrences in the same connection.

A Reuter telegram from New York reports that a despatch from Panama says: "Wrapped in the flags of the United States and Panama, the treaty was officially delivered to Mr. Gudger, the United States Consul-General, at the Palace in the presence of the Junta and a distinguished company. The chest containing the treaty was conveyed to the Consulate by policeman."

A Washington despatch to the "New York Herald" (Paris edition) says that a resident in Georgia has sent President Roosevelt a full-grown wild cat, evidently as a delicate allusion to his Panama policy. The President has no use for a wild cat, and has sent it to the Zoological Gardens.

TARIFF REFORM COMMISSION.

EXPERTS TO CONSIDER CONDITIONS OF BRITISH TRADE.

MR. C. BOOTH'S IMPORTANT STATEMENT.

The speech of Mr. Chamberlain at Leeds was important in many respects, but two weightiest statements concerned (1) The early formation of a commission of experts, and (2) The opinion of Mr. Charles Booth on the fiscal proposals. Mr. Chamberlain prefaced the first announcement by asking why we should suppose that our scientific economists and our manufacturers could not do what every other country had been able to do, and every other Colony had been able to do, without finding their way into exaggerated difficulties. They were going to try to do it.

"I am going to make a proposal of some importance, as I think it will prove in the future. The full details will be published in a day or two, but in the meantime I will give you the idea to which we are committed under the auspices of the Tariff Reform League, which is the organised representative association of this great movement.

"We are going to form, we have gone a long way in the direction of forming, a commission—not a political commission, but a non-political commission—of experts to consider the conditions of our trade and the remedies which are to be found for it. This commission will comprise leading representatives of every principal industry, and of every group of industries, representative of the trade of India and the Crown Colonies and the great self-governing Colonies. It will invite before it witnesses from every trade and it will endeavour, after hearing all that can be said, not merely in regard to the special interests of any particular trade, but also in regard to the interests of all the other trades which may be in any sense related to it—it is going after that to frame a model tariff.

"You know the principal I laid down at Glasgow was that we should have a tariff averaging 10 per cent.—(A voice; 'Not enough')—on manufactures, and that that tariff should be arranged so as to put the highest rate of duty on the imports which have most labour in them as compared with purely manufactured goods the importation of which does not deprive us of so much employment."

He was told the other day that a distinguished member of the Free Food League was congratulating himself on the fact that although it was possible that tariff reformers might gain a mandate from the people it would find them unprepared, that the Government which would carry it out would have to commence an inquiry which would take two years at least during which time the enthusiasm would be cooled, and the whole matter would have no practical result. It was not a bad idea for a Free Fooder; but the fiscal reformers had views also, and they were not unprepared for the contingency suggested. Whenever the country was ready to give the mandate, and a Government was in power which was prepared to accept their principles, they would have ready all the information, or, at all events, a great part of the information that it would desire, and it would have before it, at all events, a tariff which had been presented to the country, and upon which the people had had every opportunity of expressing their opinion.

The question which Mr. Chamberlain put to Mr. Charles Booth, whom the ex-Colonial Secretary said he was prepared and his opponents must be prepared to accept as one of our greatest living authorities on everything that touches the life and labour of the poor, was whether the fiscal proposals he (Mr. Chamberlain) had laid before the country so far as they had been elaborated, would add to the cost of living of the poorest of the population? The answer was received by Mr. Chamberlain recently, and I read:—

My reply is that I do not think they would do so at all. But if to some extent they should have that result it would not affect my opinion of the merits of your proposals, since the well-being of the poorer classes, not less than that of the more regularly employed and well-to-do, depends much more on the general conditions of prosperity and the fluctuations of employment than on the changes in the level of prices and your proposals, if carried out with reasonable prudence and circumspection, seem to me likely to add to the national and imperial prosperity.

Dealing with what he called the enormous misrepresentation of his opponents that there was no evidence of a demand from the Colonies for preferential tariffs Mr. Chamberlain asked if they had forgotten all that had passed? Had they forgotten the Ottawa conference, the second conference in London, and the resolutions urging the British Government to take into consideration the question of mutual preference and if possible to give a preference to the Colonies in return for what they gave and would give? What more proof did they want than that.

"Let them send me as Ambassador to the Colonies, with full powers and I am perfectly willing to risk my reputation on my being able, not merely to satisfy the Colonies that we have something to give them which is worth their acceptance, but also to secure from the Colonies an equal measure in return."

Meanwhile he had received a letter from Mr Fielding Finance Minister of Canada, one of the new race of Colonial statesmen who will be second to none in the councils of the Empire" stating that the position taken up by the Canadian Minister at the Colonial Conference last year in favour of Imperial preferential trade was cordially endorsed by both of the great political parties of the country. That some difficulties might arise in the arrangement of the details of so large a scheme was to be anticipated, but surely, said Mr. Fielding, it was not too much to believe that if the principle be approved the intelligence of the British and Colonial public men might be called upon to overcome them and to put the project into practical form.

Mr. Chamberlain in the course of his speech pointed out that we had learned something since the days of Mr. Cobden. We had learned things of which really it was impossible for him to have any knowledge. He spoke of what he believed! we speak of what we know. He (Mr. Chamberlain) was a Free Trader in the sense that all trade should be free, but what was now called Free Trade was not fair competition. "Give us Free Trade," he declared, "we have never had it." He warned the country that there were signs of danger with regard to our Colonial trade, we were losing it. Referring to the policy of commercial repose enunciated by Lord Rosebery, the ex-Colonial Secretary said the Spaniard and Dutchman had a fight for it but they failed in the fight and they had enjoyed commercial repose ever since.

What was to be the future of the British Empire? It was that question which had turned him out of office—dragged him out of office—that had forced him into the greatest controversy of a fighting life. That was what he had been thinking of day and night during the last eight years, and now he told them—give what weight he would to his experience and knowledge—that we are at the parting of the ways.

A resolution of appreciation of Mr. Chamberlain's great services and of his home and Imperial tariff policy was unanimously carried.

Mr. Chamberlain later addressed an overflow meeting, and when he drove off to Temple Newsam, where he is the guest of Mrs. Maynell-Ingram, he was escorted part of the way by a large torchlight procession of students.

THE PROPOSED COMMISSION.

The "Standard," as might be expected, is very critical as to the proposal. "We are," it says, "and have been throughout, strongly in favour of a Commission. But why a Birmingham League Commission? What has become of the Government of the country and the authority of the Crown? What warrant or justification is there for submitting the determination of this vital issue of public policy to a Committee of private individuals self-selected and self-instructed? By all means let us have an inquiry but not an ex-parte inquiry by a tribunal starting preconceived opinions, and pledged beforehand to a particular conclusion. Obviously, the proper body to undertake the task is a Royal commission, appointed by the Crown, on the responsible advice of Ministers, and clothed with authority to summon witnesses and receive evidence.

On the other hand the "Times" emphasises the point that the actual tariff, if and when it comes into being will, of course, be framed by the Board of Trade under instruction from the Government. But the Government and permanent officials will derive an enormous advantage in their task from the fact that the most laborious part of the business will have already been in great part done for them. Further, as Mr. Chamberlain points out, the Government will have before it a tariff which has been presented to the country, and upon which the people have had every opportunity of expressing their opinion."

A PROMINENT American citizen has discovered that the town of Chagrin Falls, Ohio, is the precise counterpart of our own little Stratford-on-Avon, "after making allowance for the slight difference in architecture." There are also plays in America which are exactly like Shakespear's if you make allowance for the slight difference in diction. It is the difference that makes the Chagrin.

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Florifline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Florifline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists, and Perfumers. W

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON DECEMBER 18.

THE SPENCER AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

Mr. Spencer's autobiography, publication of which is promised for an early date, was commenced many years ago. So far back as the early eighties the copy had been set up, and proofs revised and passed. In conformity with his custom of sending proofs of all his matter to Huxley before publication, the philosopher submitted his autobiography to his friend, saying, See what it is to be known as an omniverous reader—you get no mercy shown you. A man who is ready for anything from a fairy tale to a volume of metaphysics is naturally one who will make nothing of fragment of a friend's autobiography. The proofs were despatched in instalments as they came from the printers, To a couple of paragraphs Huxley took exception as they might possibly be objectionable to the heirs, administrators, and assigns if there are any. or to the people themselves if they are living still. Beyond that he did not think he could improve the story.

THE ABNORMAL CHICKEN.

Spencer's boyhood shows him to have been, in Huxley's phrase, an abnormal chicken. The guides of his early youth were his father and uncle, two remarkable men. good Heave s says his commentator, if I had a father and uncle who troubled themselves about my education as yours did about your training, I might say as Bethell said of his possibilities had he come under Jowett, There is no knowing to what eminence I might not have attained. But these notable mentors of the budding philosopher might have been a danger, it seams. Men of that force of character, if they had been a less wise and self-restrained would have played the dence with the abnormal chicken hatched among them. Still, they made their young charge an engineer. Huxley departed from the course he had planned. He was beaten in his examination for an exhibition by a country doctor. Had he been successful he would have settled down to a medical practice, and the world would have lost one of its greatest scientists. In Spencer's case it was the financial panics among the railways of the period which forced him from the path chosen for him, and turned him on to that in which he was to find fame.

GOLDEN SECONDS.

The nice point raised in the trial over the will of the late Mr. and Mrs. Fair has had more parallels than appears common. In one instance a father and his son lay dying. It was essential that the son should outlive his father in order that he might, if but for a moment, inherit the estate, and so be able to will it to his widow. To prolong his life, the wife kept his feet warm by burying them in the bodies of newly-killed pigeons. Death at sea has involved many such difficulties, for there it is often impossible to determine which of two or more people died first. In an other instance, the interpretation of a will rested upon the moment at which died a woman in Iowa who inherited an estate left by an uncle in Paris. The death of testator and legatee occured on the same day; the point was determined by the relation of solar time to true time. As knotty a point was that in which a child born on the night of a certain January, 4. after the house clock had struck twelve, while the parish clock was striking, and before the clock of St, Paul's had signalled midnight. Was the girl born on the fourth or the fifth of January? The finding was that the ruling of the cathedral clock must be accepted, so that the young lady would attain her majority on the instant that clock struck midnight on January 3, twenty-one years later.

BLIND JUSTICE.

The experience of the Ipswich man convicted of a crime of which another man proves to be guilty is not an isolated instance of recent mistakes of the character. Two remarkable cases came to light in Paris last year. In one a man had served twenty-eight, and in the other fourteen years penal servitude for crimes of which they were guiltless. In England within twelve months or so we have seen a man brought from New Zealand on a baseless charge of murder; another wrongly convicted at Worship-street and another at Winchester Assizes; while even finger-prints were proved fallible evidence where a man was alleged to have been committing a crime in Birmingham when at that very hour he was in custody in London.

THE WILL FOR THE DEED.

One of the strangest miscarriages of justice proved, after all, to have effected deserved retribution. An Oxfordshire innkeeper was hanged for the murder of a man whose room he was caught in the act of leaving with a bloodstained knife in his hand. Eighteen months afterwards the murder man's valet confessed that he was the murderer. He had cut his master's throat and concealed himself just as the innkeeper, with similar intent, entered the room. Horrified at the sight that met him, the publican dropped his knife in the blood that had flowed from the dead man's wound—and was hanged for it. Less grim was the mistake committed by Sir David Dundas, who, after committing a man temporarily to the cells as Scarborough for contempt, forgot all about him until the next Sessions. He sent hurriedly to released him, and asked rather anxiously what the prisoner had said. Well your honour, answered the warder, I told him I had known many a man transported for less, and he was very thankful to be released at all.

IN SPITE OF LAW.

The addition of the name of Mr. Herbert Spencer to the list of distinguished persons whose remains have been cremated makes it interesting to reflect that the great reform in the disposal of the dead has been effected in defiance of the law. It was not until eight months ago that Parliament sanctioned cremation by burial authorities, No sooner had the first crematorium in England been erected in 1879 than the Home Secretary bade the reformers proceed with cremations at their peril. Yet the work went forward, Captain Hanham erected a crematorium in the grounds of his Dorsetzhire estate, and applied for but was refused permision to cremate the bodies of two relatives. He carried out the cremation without the authority, and took the liberty of disposing of his own remains in the same manner directly afterwards. When an up-to-date Welshman followed suit in the case of his dead child, a prosecution was instituted against him and the famous judgment obtained that cremation was not illegal. Still Parliament was coy, and before its sanction was given no fower than 2,269 cremations had unofficially taken place,

A UNIVERSAL REFORM.

All scientific opinion is on the side of cremation as the most innocuous means of disposing of the dead. The dangers that may attend the practice, by the biding of crimes, are obvious, but more careful certification as to the cause of death is now the order. When the outcry on this score was first raised it was shown that every year seven per cent. of bodies were committed to the grave without any sort of death certificate, The health expert declares it a crime that the bodies of those who have died of infectious diseases should be buried in soil which through vegetable life and water may disseminate the disease throughout a whole community. Men like the late Dukes of Bedford and Westminster were among the pioneers of the movement which Sir Henry Thompson first introduced into England. It was this country which led the world in forming the first society solely devoted to cremation. Germany has now forty societies for promoting cremation, each society averaging a thousand members, Cremation in the presence of church dignitaries were performed there for the first time this year. France, Italy, Denmark, Holland, Belgium Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, Buenos Ayres, Japan, and the United States all have their public crematoria. We in this country, now have them at Woking, Golder's Green, Hendon, Manchester, Glasgow, Liverpool, Hull, Darlington, all in operation; while others, with Birmingham at the head, are in course of construction.

A LADY PIONEER.

It was an English lady who pioneered the cremation movement. The wife of a distinguished baronet now in Parliament left explicit instructions that her remains should be treated in this manner in the presence of her relatives, It was impossible to give effect to the instructions in England, so the body was reverently conveyed to Dresden, and placed in the furnace of Herr Siemenns. An official record of the ceremony was kept: After the company had complied with a request to offer up a mental prayer the coffin was placed in the chamber of the furnace six minutes later the coffin burst five minutes more and the flesh began to melt away ten minutes more and the skeleton was laid bare another ten minutes more and the bones began to crumble. Seventy-five minutes after the introduction of the coffin in the furnace, all that remained of Lady —— and the coffin were six pounds of dust placed in an urn.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed, Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere." Wholesale Depot, 29, Farrington Road, London, England

THE WEEK'S SUMMARY.

LONDON, DECEMBER 18.

HOME.

A FIRE occurred last week at Sandringham House in the room over that occupied by the Queen, but was extinguished before much damage was done.

A Memorial to Sir Walter Besant was unveiled on the 11th, in St. Paul's Cathedral.

A Musical Comedy entitled The Earl and the Girl is being played at the Adelphi.

Ecclesiastical.—The Archbishop of Canterbury, in reply to a letter from Lord Ashcombe calling attention to Nonconformist attacks against Church schools and the administration of the Education Act, denies that the measure was the outcome of any private arrangement between the Bishops and the Government. He denies also that it imposes any sectarian test on teachers. He points out the readiness of Churchmen to meet legitimate Nonconformist wishes, and declares that the new Act is sound and fair and must be defended.—The Dean of Westminster, lecturing on Saturday at the Abbey on the Athanasian Creed, referred to the views of Mr. Herbert Spencer, and spoke of him as a bold and upright thinker.—Prebendary Bevan, rector of Chelsea, has been appointed Archdeacon of Middlesex.

Elections.—The two London by-elections were held on the 15th and both seats were retained by the Unionists. In Lewisham Major Coates received 7,709 votes, against 5, 97 given for Mr. Cleland, and in Dulwich, Dr. Rutherfoord Harris received 5,819, against 1,382 for Mr. Masterman, Dr. Harris has threatened libel proceedings in connexion with the publication in a local journal of statements reflecting on his conduct in South Africa.—Polling in the Ludlow Division of Shropshire takes place next Tuesday.

Fiscal Policy.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer spoke on the 10th at Halifax Mr. Asquith spoke at Bradford, and Mr. Winston Churchill at Chelsea. Sir W. Harcourt spoke at Tredegar on the 11th and Lord Rosebery in Edinburgh on the 12th. Lord Rosebery argued that stimulating wheat culture in the Colonies by a 2s. duty could not possibly benefit British agriculturists and that their support of Mr. Chamberlain must be based on the hope of a much higher duty.—Mr. Chamberlain addressed two great meetings at Leeds on the 16th. The Tariff Reform League, he said, was forming a nonpolitical commission of experts, comprising leading representatives of every principal industry, representatives of India, of the Crown Colonies and of the great self-governing colonies. After hearing witnesses from every trade, it was going to frame a model tariff on which the country could express its opinion.—The Duke of Devonshire Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Lord G. Hamilton, Mr. Ritchie, Lord Goschen, and Lord James of Hereford have concurred in advising Unionist electors not to support Unionist candidates who approve Mr. Chamberlain's policy.—The Australasian Chamber of Commerce in London has passed a resolution in favour of inter Imperial preferential tariffs.

Football.—Oxford beat Cambridge on the 15th by three goals and a try to two goals and a try.

Lady Dudley appeals for support in England for her fund for district nurses in Ireland.

Law.—The High Court has decided that when part payment of a rate has been tendered and refused, a magistrate is not bound to issue a distress warrant for a larger amount than that for which payment has been withheld.—The Court has decided against Lieutenant Vyner's application to be called here instead of in South Africa.—Mabel Countess Russell has obtained a divorce from William Brown, who married her under the name of Athrobold Stuart de Modena.—Miss Marie Corelli has obtained a farthing damages in a libel action against a tailor a Stratford on Avon.

London.—The Arbitration Court has awarded to the East London Water Company £3 900 000, or, in a certain contingency £4 300 000. The company claimed £7 583 994.—The new site on Denmark hill for King's College Hospital has been given by the Hon. W. F. D. Smith M.P., in memory of his father, the late Mr, W, H. Smith,

Naval Officers.—A circular letter has been issued by the Admiralty setting forth certain changes in the conditions of service of naval officers as respects retirement, retired pay of captains, and civil employment.

Sir Redvers Buller, distributing prizes to Volunteers at Leicester on Saturday, said that we had not got an Army raised by conscription, and he hoped we never should have. The defence of the Empire rested on the energy, independence, and assisance of its citizens, who ought, therefore, to learn how to shoot.

The funeral of Mr. Herbert Spencer took place on the 14th. The body was cremated at Golder's green after an address by Mr L Courtney

The Institute of Chemistry held its annual dinner on Monday at the Hotel Cecil. Mr. D. Howard presided and among the other speakers were Lord Justice Cozens-Hardy, Mr. Haldane, M.P., Sir W. Huggins, Sir W. Ramsay, and Mr. Justice Byrne.

The Prince of Wales presided on the 14th over the Council of King Edward's Hospital Fund.

Valuable jewels were sold last week at Christie's, 153 lost realizing £25 247. Two pearl necklaces each brought £3 500.

Wills.—The late Mr. Brocklebank ex-Warden of Merton College, Oxford, left estate valued at £140 805 net, and bequeathed to Merton College £4,000.—Mrs. E. Darling of Kensington has left nearly £24,000 to religious and charitable institutions.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The federal elections were held on the 16th. The returns are incomplete, but the New South Wales the Free Traders have been successful and in Victoria the Protectionists.—The first test match at Sydney was begun on Friday. The Australians in their first innings scored 285 and the Englismen 577, towards which Mr. Foster contributed 287—the highest individual score ever made in a test match. The Australians in their second innings made 485, but the Englishmen won the match by five wickets.

Canada.—Sir R. Cartwright, in a speech at Toronto said he desired a British "Zollverein" as a step in the direction of a friendly alliance between Great Britain Canada and the United States.—The Minister of Defence has concluded important negotiations with the Home Government regarding the Canadian military force.—Sir Charles Tupper in a letter to "The Times" severely criticizes the proposal of Sir W. Laurier and the Minister of Marine that Canada should have power to make foreign treaties in dependently of the Imperial Government, a course which would of course he says, relieve the mother country of any obligation to support Canada in enforcing such treaties. The right to negotiate commercial treaties has already been fully conceded, Neither the Franco-Canadian Treaty of 1823 nor the treaty with the United States in 1871 could have been successfully negotiated without the hearty support of Great Britain, and they contained a clause requiring their ratification by the Parliament of Canada.

Somaliland.—It is rumoured that the Somali levies have mutinied and joined the Mullah.

Transvaal.—The Labour Importation Association urges that there should be no delay in settling the question of imported labour, and objects to a referendum.—The municipal elections in Johannesburg have resulted in a victory for the candidates put for ward by prominent public bodies.

THE UNITED STATES.

Dynamite outrages, in connexion with the dispute in the building trade, occurred on Sunday in New York.

Presidential Election.—The Republican convention to select a Presidential candidate will be held in Chicago next June.

The Cuban Reciprocity Treaty has been passed in the Senate by 57 to 18.

FOREIGN.

Austria-Hungary.—In the Hungarian Chamber on Saturday the Premier and other speakers maintained that the Compact of 1867 established a dualism in which Austria and Hungary are, as regards each other, totally independent States.—The Delegations have met in Vienna, and have been received by the Emperor.

France.—The Petit Parision calls attention to the restrictions created by the Russian tariff on French trade.—A message from King Edward is published respecting the recent visit of British members of Parliament.

German.—The Emperor William received in audience on the 14th the President and Vice-Presidents of the Reichstag. The Emperor had entirely recovered his freshness and vigour, and his voice was clear and strong.—During the debate on the estimates the War Minister spoke at length on the maltreatment of soldiers and other abuses in the army. He also maintained that the German artillery was not inferior to that of France.—A Bill authorizing the Government to continue the most-favoured-nation treatment of Great Britain and her Colonies has been passed, with an amendment fixing the time of prolongation of the agreement at 10 years.

Morocco.—Sid Mohammed Guebbas has been appointed Minister of War.

Russia.—Our Russian Correspondents state that a number of the advocates in the Kishineff trial have thrown up their briefs. Our Correspondents give particulars of a number of recent political assassinations, and of the development of the Social Democratic movement.

Servia.—The Austro-Hungarian Government is recalling its representative from Belgrade.

Spain.—The King has paid a visit to Lisbon, returning to Madrid yesterday.

The Far East.—The Japanese Diet was opened on the 10th. The Lower House voted a reply to the Emperor's Speech declaring that the Ministerial measures were inadequate for the occasion. The House has been dissolved.—Our Tokio Correspondent says that the Russian reply to the Japanese proposals reached Tokio on the 11th. Its nature is kept secret, but the conviction is widespread that Russia shows no evidence of a desire to conciliate Japan, and that she is seeking to impose on the Japanese the responsibility of belligerent initiative. Indignation is consequently growing.—It is reported in Peking that Russia has accepted the Japanese demands concerning Korea with modifications, the question of Manchuria being left in abeyance. Such reports tend to shake Chinese confidence in Japan.—The Japanese Minster in Paris says he believes in a pacific settlement with Russia on the ground of the pacific dispositions of the two Emperors, but that Japan is not inferior to Russia on land or sea.—We are informed that the Japanese of military age now in London have received notice to return to their own country.

Turkey.—It is reported that the Powers are bringing pressure to bear on the Porte to hasten the application of the reform programme.—General Tzontcheff the chief leader of the Macedonian insurgents, predicts a general insurrection next spring.

Antarctic Exploration.—Mr. Bruce, leader of the Scottish expedition, has arrived at Montevideo. He reports all well in the Scotia, which is on the way to Buenos Ayres.

Obituary.—Lord Stanley of Alderley; Lord Abinger; Sir M. R. Shaw-Stewart Sir J. C. O'Dowd; Major-General G. B. Bowen; Captain Talbot; Consul at Boston; Mr. L. J. A. Papineau; Mr. E. A. Floyer, Inspector-General of Egyptian Telegraphs; Captain L. R. S. Arthur,

The Cruiser Flora was floated on the 10th, and has been towed into Dock at Esquimalt.

The Nobel Peace Prize of £7,830 has been awarded to Mr. R. K. Cremer, M. P.—"Times,"

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Crosby Hall, 2596 tons, Captain Black, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Mauritius in ballast.

The B I S N Co's steamer Ula, 3426 tons, Captain J Stone, sailed on Saturday for Antwerp, with a general cargo,

The Hansa Line steamer Neidenfels, 3302 tons, Captain J Zitlosen, sailed yesterday for Hamburg via Karachi with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain R J. Rickford, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, 31st December, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Jackson, Capt Sinborne, Mrs Hayter, three natives and 209 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

In the Stream.

H M S Porpoise	Comdr A J Hoths...m	R Navy
H M S Hyacinth	Capt Hon H L A Hood	Flagship
R I M S Hardinge	Comdr Barry	R I M
R I M S Clive	Comdr W G Beauchamp	R I M

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Fox	Comdr Pelham	Royal Navy
H M S Redbreast		Royal Navy
Torpedo Boat No. 100		
Do No 102		
Do No 103		
Juba	134 Wilson	East Africa Despatch Steamer

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JAN. 2.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Dentschland bq	768	Nacoda			The Captain
Rance	3534	Corran			T M & Co
Fazul Karim	636	Nacoda			G Muthwani
Nanain	2507	Robers			P & O Co
Pallana	1631	Drummond			M M & Co
India	521	Plummer			M M & Co
Banda	3794	Ferguson			P & O Co
Hydra	2825	Smith			K N & Co
Terrier	1008	Bruce			P F C & Co
King Arthur	1047	Hunt	P Gulf	1-1-04	B & B N Co
Avona	2396	Hume			T M & Co
Zulia	2412	Lees			T M & Co
Katoria	993	Williams			M Mackenzie & Co
Cousen	1952	Palmer	China	13-1-04	P & O Co
Isborne	2434	Taylor			Bo Co
Isabella	3334	Tucker			M M & Co
Obra	3.46	Johnstone			M M & Co
Scoudra	1.75	Lowe			M M & Co
P Cruz Hall	2681	Rivera	Marseilles	13-1-04	K N & Co
Kaustra	1178	Rawcliffe	P Gulf		M M & Co
Dwarka	759	Nielson			M M & Co
Hadeon Hall	2677	Haughton			K Nixon & Co
Ahmadi	1640	Uansen			B & P S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Reichssage	1419	Oswald	Zanzibar	3-1-03	A Stwado
D&E	Neidenfels	3500	Littlere	Karachi	2-1-04	Glade & Co
H	Florida	2236	Hansen	Mborougo	1-1-04	K Nixon&Co
K	Valetta	2971	Peel	Jeddah	9-1-04	E Talhoho & Co
L	Puri	2351	Raffin	N F		N F H Ahmed
P	Clan Macdaren	1774	Walker	Havre		N F F Muir&Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Ponani	552	Mahomed	Bhavnagar	2-1-04	Shpd & Co
Indravati	513	Mahomed	G Ports	31-12	Shpd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Maroa	4451	Adams	Hull	9-1-04	T Morrison & Co
3	Baron Lonsdale	2141	Blair	Havre	6-1-04	F Muir & Co
4	Ula	3426	Stone	Antwerp	3-1-04	M M & Co
5	Imaum	3705	Penberthy	Dunkirk	4-1-04	K N & Co
6	Ormewal	3089	Spicer	Aden	2-1-04	P & O Co
8	Ks Commander	2715	Durant	Trieste	13-1-04	K N & Co
10&11	Ks of the Garter	4294	Billott	L'pool	6-1-04	K N & Co
12	Caledonia	3729	Pocque	London	9-1-04	P & O S N Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

G of Trinidad	605	Hughes	Jeddah	10-1	B & P S NCo

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
1	Crosby Hall s	Black	Mauritius
2	Dumra s	Rickford	Karachi, Dec 31
	Sicilia (Transport)	Weston	Southampton, Dec 9
	Peninsular s	Jubitt	Aden Dec 28

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Oriental s	Spicer	Aden
	Dwarka s	Nielson	Karachi
3	Ula s	Stone	Antwerp
	Neidenfels s	Zittlsen	Hamburg via K'chi

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—

Steamer Haddon Hall, for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c.
" Crosby Hall, for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c
" Lonsdale, for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c
" Neptune, for Garston
" Avona, for Marseilles

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer China, from Japan, left Penang for Calcutta on the afternoon of the 31st ultimo.

Florio and Rubattino Co's steamer R Rubattino, which left Bombay on the 15th December arrived at Naples on the morning of the January 1904.

The Messageries Maritimes Co, steamer Ville de la Ciotat left Aden, for Bombay on Saturday the 2nd January at 5 p.m. and she is expected here on Thursday the 7th instant at noon.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 2.

FOR HAMBURG.

Neidenfels s—62 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 500 cwt myrabollams Ernst Lam and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Ula s—2009 cwt wheat Volkart Bros; 105 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR GARSTON.

Neptune s—4500 tons manganese ore R A Willis.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY MAJOR A. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 4th January.

1. Orderly Sergt for the week:—
No. 1 Company Corpl H Perkins next for duty Sergt R B Lenahan.
No. 2 Company Sergt P Hunter next for duty Sergt W Thomson.
2. The following drills will take place this week:—
No. 1 Company (Town Hall Compound.)
Tuesday at 6-30 p.m., and Thursday at 8-45 p.m., 10th R M L Gun drill.
No. 2 Company (Nesbit Lane Rd-Qrs.)
Tuesday and Thursday at 8-45 p.m., 10th R M L Gun drill.
3. There will be Class Firing at Kurla on Tuesday and Thursday next, Trains leave the Victoria Terminus at 5-30, 5-50, and 6-5 a.m., (local time) and Byculla 12 minutes later.
4. No. 1 Company will parade at Colaba north Fort on Thursday next the 7th inst., at 6-45 a.m., for 10th R M L and 6th B L Gun drill.
Dress—Khaki putties not to be worn.

By Order,
A. F. E. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

A Delicious Pink Bath.

Everyone seeking Health and Strength should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delicious sensation of freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and health giving effects are Simply Magical.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of local Substitutes, all of which are inferior in Composition and in Strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

SORE HANDS

Itching, Burning Palms, Painful Finger Ends,

With Brittle, Shapeless, Discolored Nails,

As Well as Roughness and Redness.

One Night Treatment with Cuticura, the Great Skin Cure.

Soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of Cuticura Soap. Dry and anoint freely with Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear, during the night, old, loose kid gloves, or bandage lightly in old, soft cotton or linen. For red, rough and chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, with brittle, shapeless nails and painful finger ends, this treatment is simply wonderful, frequently curing in a single application.

Complete local and constitutional treatment for every humour of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair. Bathe with hot water and Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the surface of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, without hard rubbing, and apply Cuticura Ointment freely, to allay itching, irritation and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and lastly, take the Cuticura Resolvent, to cool and cleanse the blood. This treatment affords instant relief, permits rest and sleep in the severest forms of Eczema and other itching, burning and scaly humours, and points to a speedy, permanent and economical cure of torturing, disfiguring humours, from pimples to scrofula, from infancy to age, when all other remedies and the best physicians fail.

Cuticura Resolvent, liquid and in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Sole Proprietors.

Send for "How to Cure Every Humour."

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CREST: Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing or less. For rates apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

Rs. 100 REWARD.

KEEN, ROBINSON & CO., Ltd., LONDON, the Proprietors of

ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY

offer the above Reward for information which will lead to the conviction of persons infringing their packages, labels or Trade Marks.

Information to be given to—

ORR, ROBERTSON & BURTON, *Solicitors*,
6, Old Post Office Street, CALCUTTA.

HAIR DOUCHE

A most agreeable, refreshing and invigoratin Hair wash of highly Tonic properties, invaluable fo strengthening, cleansing and nourishing the Hair and imparting to it a soft and glossy appearance Of especial service where the Hair is weak or falling off, also in removing Dandriff, relieving Headache, etc.

Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

PREPARED BY

V. FUCILE & Co.,

Hair Dressers and Perfumers,

BELOW BOMBAY CLUB

BOMBAY.

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET. BEETHAM'S LAIT Larola KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc. When frequently used.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents:—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited.
Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay.

60 YEARS' REPUTATION. Tested by Time.

HARDY'S BRUMPTON CONSUMPTION AND COUGH SPECIFIC.

Gives instant relief and certain cure in all chest and lung complaints, &c. Pleasant to take. Highly recommended by the Medical Profession. Prepared by GEO. HARDY, late of the BROMPTON HOSPITAL. Beware of injurious imitations. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., of all Chemists. HARDY'S BROMPTON COUGH LOZENGES (the Genuine), in boxes only (never sold loose), each Lozenge stamped "HARDY," price 1s. 1½d.—Depot, 4, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WIDOW WELCH'S FEMALE PILLS

Awarded Certificate of Merit for the cure of female ailments, Anæmia and all Female Complaints. They have the approval of the Medical Profession. Beware of Imitations. The only genuine and original are in White Paper Wrappers. Boxes, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. of all Chemists. 2s. 9d. Box contains three times the pills. Makers, C. and G. KEARSLEY, 17, North Street, Westminster, London. Sold in the Colonies.

FREEMAN'S HATHI OR ELEPHANT TRADE MARK

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY TRUE

CHLORODYNE

THE GREAT CURE FOR

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, NEURALGIA, AGUE, COLDS, DENGUE FEVER, COLIC, GOUT,

Freeman's Chlorodyne,

HELD IN HIGHEST ESTEEM FOR MORE THAN HALF A CENTURY.

DON'T BE DECEIVED. None genuine without the "ELEPHANT OR HATHI" Trade Mark.

EASES PAIN AS BY A CHARM.

Sold in Bottles at 12 annas; Rs. 1/8; Rs. 2/8.

RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

N.B.—Lord Chancellor Selborne, Lord Justices James and Mellish, decided in favour of Freeman's Original Chlorodyne, and against Browne & Davenport, compelling them to pay all costs.—"Times," 24-7-73.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE,

WELL WORTH A TRIAL

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. Ld., BOMBAY

SOLE AGENTS.

THE CHEAPEST PEG WHISKY. OTB

Rs. 27 per Dozen.

Only one Trial will satisfy.

SOLE AGENTS:

CROFT, MODY & Co., BOMBAY.

Suppliers by the Bottle

DENISON & Co., BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:

60, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS

The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £475,000

HEAD OFFICE:

17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Dawnpore, Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo, Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay, Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Eliya, Mombassa
Steamer Point,	Aden.	

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected,

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 21,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 15,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 9,210,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	" 400,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio,	Kobe,	Nagasaki,
London,	Lyons,	New York
San Francisco,	Hawaii,	Peking,
Shanghai,	Hankow,	Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 10,000,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 10,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 6,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, Bart., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers
A. M. TOWNSEND, }

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AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON
BATAVIA,	LOHOG,	SAIGON,

Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT HIS MAJESTY
PURVEYORS TO THE KING.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES

R. DITMAR

LAMP WAREHOUSE,

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MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF

LAMPS AND LANTERNS FOR

KEROSINE OIL,
COCOANUT OIL,
SPIRIT OF WINE,
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CANDLES.

ALSO KEROSINE HEATING AND COOKING STOVES.

FURTHER HIGH CLASS MAJOLICA ART AND COMPOSITION METAL WARE.

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FACTORIES: VIENNA, NAIM, MILANO.

SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

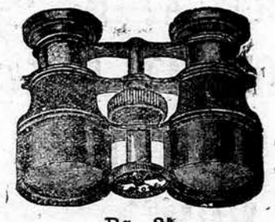
FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation for CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS, DISEASES OF THE CHEST LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES.

CELEBRATED
"LYNX"
POCKET FIELD GLASSES.



Rs. 25.
WITH SOLID LEATHER SLING CASE.

These widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power, and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx" is a good useful Glass, and measures only 4¼ inches by 2¾ inches.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OFFICES IN INDIA.
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND RANGOON.
HEAD OFFICES:
67 and 69, Chancery Lane, London.

MINERAL WATERS.
TRADE REQUISITES.

LARGE STOCK of Codd's patent glass ball Bottles, Soluble Fruit Essences, Oils and Colourings from well known English manufacturers. Sulphuric Acid and other acids

REFINED
SACCHARIN

and every article connected with Aerated water factory; also machinery with their parts can be had at moderate price from

CURRIMBHOY JALLALBHOY & Co.
General Merchants and Commission Agents
No. 104, Bhoosari Moholla, BOMBAY.

Fish, Flesh & Fowl

Are all improved by the addition of

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

It is the Original & Genuine Worcestershire.

'GRAND PRIX," PARIS, 1900. The highest possible Award.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

BISHOP'S MAGNESIA

BISHOP'S MAGNESIA
is a delightful health-giving preparation. It is compounded from the Pure Fruit Juices of
LEMONS AND GRAPES.
No other preparation is so beneficial.

It is an invaluable Family Medicine, cleansing the skin, and removing all impurities from the blood. It is wonderfully
REFRESHING and INVIGORATING.

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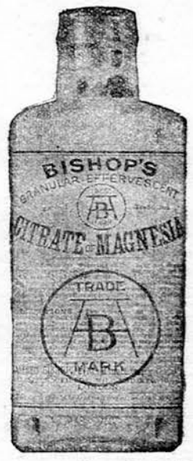


BISHOP'S BOTTLE.

See that you really get BISHOP'S.

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN SCOTSMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englismen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? why not be wise instead?

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using 'Batliwalla' Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. A. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a drying man's Gold Drop.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co's CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treancher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturers. Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar. Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

CYCLISTS!

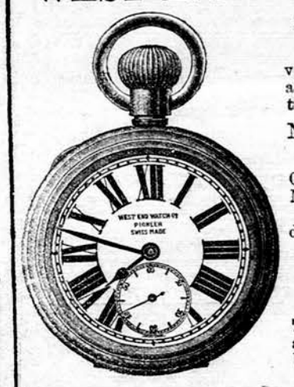
when you
"CLEAN THE SLATE,"
write upon it

See this trade mark on air tubes and covers

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LD.
49, Apollo Street, Bombay.
Telegrams, "Inflater," Bombay. Para Mills, Aston, Birmingham.

WEST END "GUARDS" WATCHES.

MACHINE-MADE, KEYLESS LEVER



Specially adapted for Railway Service, Engineers, Surveyors, Contractors, or anybody requiring a watch for hard and rough wear, with all the qualifications of an accurate time-keeper.

Noted for their great strength and accuracy.

Are now in use on the Lines of several Indian Railway Companies, including the East Indian Railway, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Madras Railway, etc.

Made in strong open-face nickel cases, with 2 inch dials, bold hands and figures, and in 3 qualities.

The Modern, guaranteed for 2 years **Rs. 22**
The Pioneer, „ for 3 „ **Rs. 25**
The Standard „ for 6 „ **Rs. 32**

The Berna, Keyless, Lever Watch. Made in medium and small size. A Watch officially adopted by the North-Western Railway Co., the East Indian Railway Co. and others, for use on their lines.

In NICKEL SILVER CASE.		In FINE SILVER CASE.	
	Rs. 15	Open Face	Rs. 22
	„ 18	Hunting	„ 26
	„ 21	Half Hunting	„ 30

Supplied at above rates by V. P. P. to any part of India and Burma.
Illustrated Price List sent free on application.

THE WEST END WATCH CO.
BOMBAY 11, Hornby Road.
(OPPOSITE THE GENERAL POST OFFICE)

SCIENTIFIC NOVELTIES.

Electric Pocket Lamps complete with Batteries ...	Rs.	5 to 10
Electric Lighting Staffs „ „ „ ...	„	8 to 15
Electric Night Lamps „ „ „ ...	„	7 to 10
Electric Cycle Lamps „ „ „ ...	„	15 to 20
Electric Hand Lamps „ „ „ ...	„	10 to 25
Electric Watch Holders „ „ „ ...	„	15 to 20
Electric Candle Sticks „ „ „ ...	„	16 to 20
Electric Light Clocks „ „ „ ...	„	15 to 30
Electric Bell Sets „ „ „ ...	„	10 to 15
Electric Walking Canes „ „ „ ...	„	15 to 20
Electric Scarf Pins „ „ „ ...	„	10 to 12
Electric Rose Bouquets „ „ „ ...	„	10 to 12
Electric Hanging Lamp complete with Batteries, box, Lamp, wires & beautiful fancy colour shade	„	20 to 25
Electric Battery Fans complete with Batteries & charge to run 250 hours in a neat box... ...	„	75 to 100
Short Line Telephones complete	„	25 to 50

ELECTRIC NOVELTY DEPOT.

170, DHURUMTOLLAH STREET,
CALCUTTA.

THE QUEEN OF CRÊME DE MENTHE

PIPPERMINT

GET FRÈRES.

A HIGH CLASS TONIC & DIGESTIVE LIQUEUR.

A PROPHYLACTIC TO NERVOUS GASTRIC DISORDERS.

Sold in Quarts (litre bottles) and Pints (half-litre bottles)

BY WINE MERCHANTS AND CHEMISTS.

THE TRADE supplied through their BUYING AGENTS in ENGLAND.
SOLE AGENT FOR UNITED KINGDOM AND BRITISH COLONIES
B. LAURIEZ, 6, Fenchurch Buildings, LONDON, E.C.

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WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., 32, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN OUR HARDWARE DEPARTMENT.

NOTE OUR SPECIAL "QUICK SALE" PRICES. FOR 10 DAYS ONLY.

COMMENCING Wednesday, December 30th to January 9th, 1904.

40 PRETTY DECORATED TEA SETS, Rs. 5-4.

50 FIVE PIECE TOILET SETS, USUAL PRICE, Rs. 5-14 NOW AT Rs. 4-4.

24 BRASS TABLE LAMPS, USUAL PRICE, Rs. 3-12 NOW AT Rs. 2-14.

36 SPARKLET SYPHONS, USUAL PRICE, Rs. 3-8 NOW AT Rs. 2-8.

240 GLASS FLOWER TUBES, USUAL PRICE, As. 8 NOW HALF PRICE.

24 TETE-A-TETE SETS, USUAL PRICE, Rs. 2-4 NOW Rs. 1-10

CONSISTING OF TEA-POT, SLOP, BASIN, JUG, 2 CUPS AND SAUCERS.

60 SUNRISE OIL STOVES, USUAL PRICE, Rs. 3 NOW AT Rs. 2-6

SET OF FOUR BEST QUALITY, ALUMINIUM DECKCHIES USUAL PRICE, Rs. 12-8. **Rs. 10-4.**

WHITE DINNER SERVICE FOR 6 PERSONS, Rs. 11-12

30 COOKING STOVES USUAL PRICE, Rs. 2-4 NOW AT Rs. 1-8

"IRENE" DINNER SET FOR 6 PERSONS, Rs. 11-12

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS CIGARETTES
HAVE REACHED THEIR ZENITH

BECAUSE THEY ARE THE

BEST

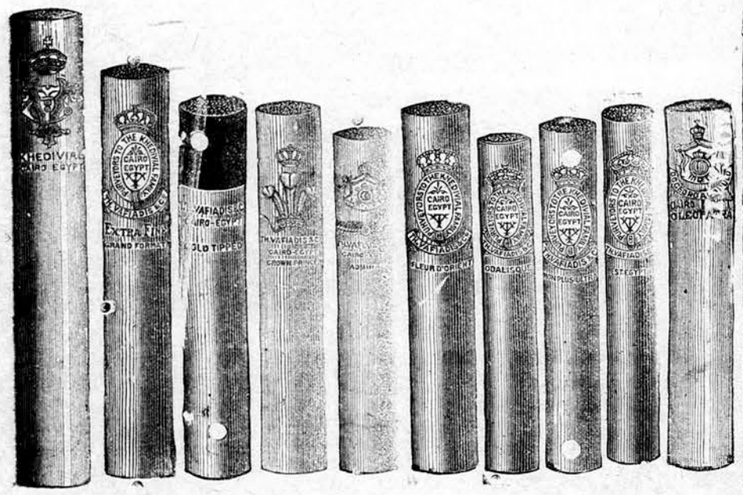
THAT HAVE EVER BEEN IMPORTED
BECAUSE THEY ARE THE

CHEAPEST

AND UNEQUALED IN QUALITY COMPARED. AND LAST BUT NOT THE LEAST, BECAUSE THEY ARE

ALWAYS FRESH

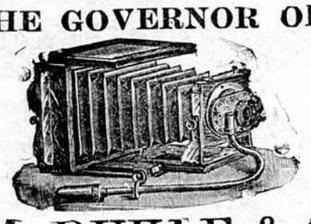
AND RELIABLE, AND HAVE GAINED THE HIGHEST REPUTATION OF EVERY SMOKER THROUGHOUT INDIA.



Per 100 Rs. 7 Rs. 5/8 Rs. 6 Rs. 4/8 Rs. 4 Rs. 3/12 Rs. 3/8 Rs. 3/4. Rs. 2/12 Rs. 2/4

BRANCHES: CALCUTTA, RANGOON, AND LONDON.
Agents: In all the Principal Cities of Europe and in the Far East.
Local Depot:—20, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BY APPOINTMENT
TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.



D. M. DUKLE & Co.
PHOTO DEALERS.
5 Hummum Street, Fort,
BOMBAY

HUNTER'S CUMBERLAND HAMS

are the finest in the world, and nothing better can be wished for than

HUNTER'S ENGLISH BACON, cured and packed to keep perfectly in hot climates.

HUNTER'S goods are all the best of their kind. *Free packages and f.o.b. Liverpool.*

MERCHANTS PLEASE SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST.

HUNTER'S HANDY HAM COMPANY, *Liverpool & London.*

THE PREMIER JEWELLERS OF WESTERN INDIA FOR SUPERLATIVE QUALITY AND INTRINSIC VALUE.

EVERY WATCH ADJUSTED TIMED AND WARRANTED.

EVERY WATCH ADJUSTED TIMED AND WARRANTED.

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EVERY WATCH ADJUSTED TIMED AND WAARRNTED.

EVERY WATCH DJUSTED TIMED AND WARRANTED.

STERLING SILVER Rs. 20. NICKEL OF GILT Rs. 12.

THE "DOUBLE CRYSTAL" WATCH.

This watch as the name implies has not only a glass in front, but an extra strong crystal Glass covering the movement: this secures compactability and at same time makes action of the watch visible, enabling you to ascertain at a glance whether it is performing correctly without the inconvenience of opening back, when dust and damp with their attendant evils are invariably introduced. This unique departure is, therefore, an assistan to the accurate time-keeping and durability of the watch.

Strong keyless LEVER movement nicely finished and jewelled. Compensation Balance in dust and damp proof fitting cases.

SILVER Rs. 20
NICKEL Rs. 12
COMPLETE IN CASE
WITH SPARE GLASS
AND MAIN SPRING

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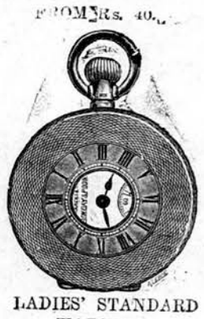

LADIES' STANDARD WATCHES.

Sterling Silver Crystal face, Rs.		40
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Crystal Face, Demi-Hunting and Full Hunting Cases.

Extra Strong ever movement, compensation Balance, Brequet hair spring, made throughout on the most approved principles and particularly recommended for reliable time keeping and rough wear.

THE "SERVICE" WRISTLET
Silver Rs. 32
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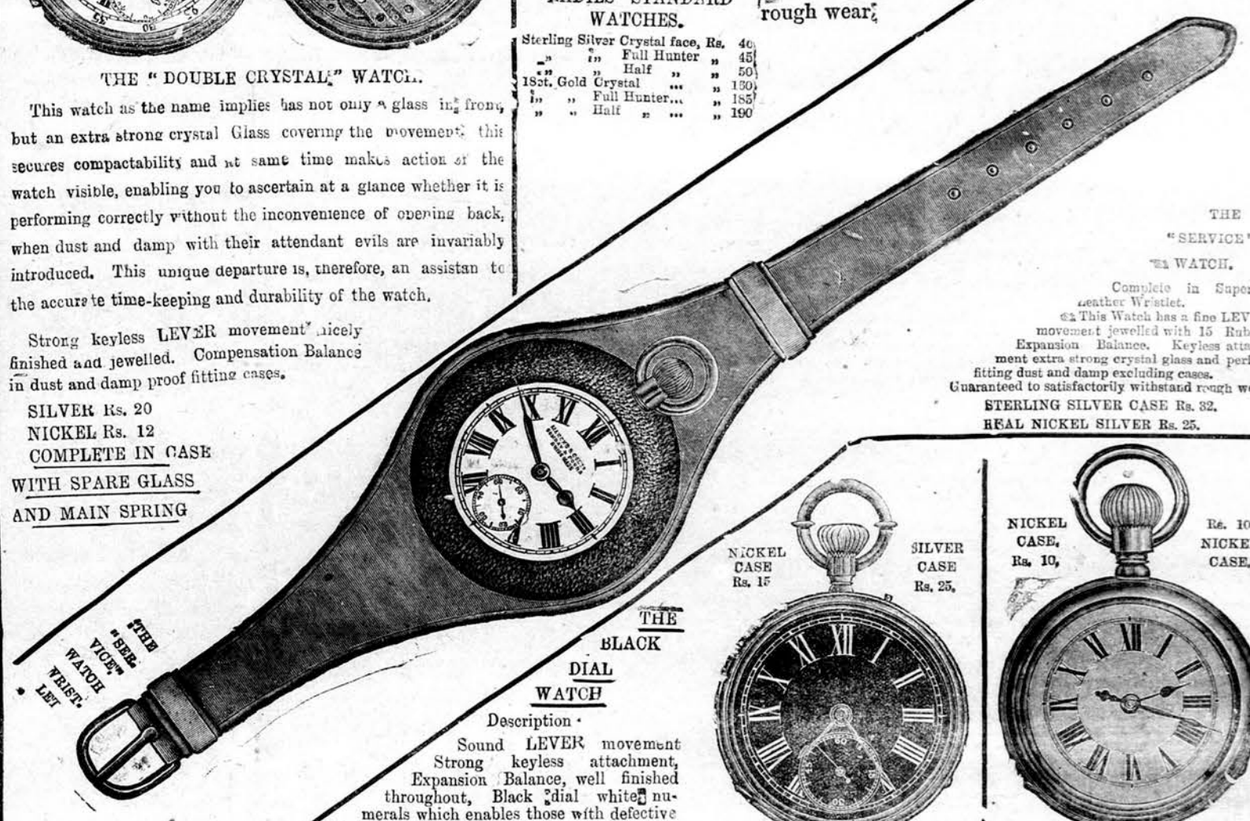

THE "SERVICE" WATCH.

Complete in Superior Leather Wristlet.
This Watch has a fine LEVER movement jewelled with 15 Rubies. Expansion Balance. Keyless attachment extra strong crystal glass and perfect fitting dust and damp excluding cases. Guaranteed to satisfactorily withstand rough wear.
STERLING SILVER CASE Rs. 32.
REAL NICKEL SILVER Rs. 25.

THE BLACK DIAL WATCH

Description:

Sound LEVER movement Strong keyless attachment, Expansion Balance, well finished throughout, Black dial white numerals which enables those with defective sight to distinguish the time, particularly suited also for night wear. Nicely finished in perfect fitting dust and damp excluding cases.
The value of these productions is unapproached throughout India, this fact is too obvious to need emphasis.

Silver, Rs. 32
Nickel, Rs. 25

Adjusted timed and warranted for two years.

PARTICULARLY ADAPTED TO THOSE WITH DEFECTIVE SIGHT.

TINTED DIAL WATCHES.

Sound plate horizontal movement, carefully adjusted, Strong keyless attachment, tinted dial, dust and damp proof fitting cases. Exceptional value Rs.10 only.

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